

## **ABSTRACT**

Thesis Title:           PROMOTING A CULTURE OF CONTEMPORARY AND  
TRADITIONAL CHINESE THEATER ART IN TAIPEI

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Degree and Year:     Master of Architecture, 2005

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This thesis explores the possibility of promoting a culture of contemporary and traditional Chinese theater art in Taipei, Taiwan. The selected site, a historic winery, was built in 1916 by the Japanese. It was left vacant in 1987 and was rediscovered and reused in 1997 by artists for its artistic and theatrical value.

The site chosen is based on the following considerations:

1. Located in central city with excellent transportation access.
2. Existing buildings have value for adaptive reuse and potential for new additions.
3. A focal point of urban renewal that bridges two major business and shopping districts.

The exploration of promoting awareness and culture of theater art entails the following considerations:

1. Provide high-quality, diversified resources, facilities and spaces for professional needs.
2. Become an icon in character and function with architectural means on this historic site.
3. Provide diverse usage for both professionals and the general public.

**PROMOTING  
A CULTURE OF CONTEMPORARY AND TRADITIONAL  
CHINESE THEATER ART IN TAIPEI**

by

Joice Kuo

Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of the  
University of Maryland, College Park in partial fulfillment  
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Master of Architecture  
2005

Advisory Committee:

Professor Gary A. Bowden, Chair

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Professor Angel David Nieves

## DEDICATION

To Mom, Dad, Wei, and Jei



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## INTRODUCTION

In the year of 1997, a group of artists discovered a parcel of vacant lot of government property downtown Taipei, Taiwan. It was a winery built around 1916 to 1935 by the Japanese during the Japanese Colonial periods. The property occupied more than half of a block with 8 acres of land that houses approximately 23 buildings ranges from the smallest of 527 square feet to the largest of 32,000 square feet. Building type includes factory, administration office, and various supplement buildings and storages. Building methods in general are reinforced concrete post and beam, brick infill walls covered with concrete, and steel trusses with asbestos roofing. As rapid city developments emerge, the winery was closed down and moved to a light industrial area in the suburb of Taipei Province in 1987. The site was then left vacant for 10 years until the artists' rediscovery. The artists had sought litigable proceedings to establish administrative authorities and management systems that all together formed the Huashan Art District, which proceeds as one of its own kind that offers spaces for arts in downtown Taipei. However, there is a chance for this wonderful place to be replaced by office buildings like most open spaces in the city. Therefore, part of this thesis is to give meaning and provide access to this urban space to generate a full spectrum of daily activities and uses. It is to explore ways to give new life to urban spaces in downtown Taipei.

Today, the site is surrounded by government buildings to the west, an old train station to the northwest, a mix of multi-family housing to the north, and mixed-use buildings to the east and the south. The site is bordered by streets on three sides. To the south, it is bordered by a major east-west street, East Zhongxiao Road, which connects the city; to the north, it is bordered by Shiming Boulevard on the surface and a major overhead highway that connects again the east end and the west end of the city; to the east, it is bordered by a surface street, North Jingshan Road, and again another overhead highway that runs north-south direction.

Concerning existing public transportation access, it is amazingly to the advantage of the site. The site is conveniently located between two subway stations along East Zhongxiao Road within a 5-minute walk on both directions. There is also a bus stop along the same street within a 3-minute walk distance. There is one reason to explain why it is given an easy access and that is because of the fact that the site is situated between two major shopping and business districts where East Zhongxiao Road is the connection above ground and subway system below ground. East Zhongxiao Road will eventually extend further to the east to connect a third and the newest shopping and business districts where Taipei 101 is the newest landmark.

This site is chosen for this thesis project of promoting theater culture and activity is based on three factors: first, the activities and awareness of the existing culture of art on the site; second, the location and accessibility; and finally, the characters of the spaces offered by this old winery complex. There is a wonderful potential of this site and the adjacent old train station, a brown field, to become a meaningful, pleasant, and fun place for the people of the city to enjoy. In addition, the theater art related programs proposed by this thesis will expose themselves to the people of the city and eventually become fruitful in the mix of urban life and culture of Taipei.

## CHAPTER I: TAIPEI AND THEATER

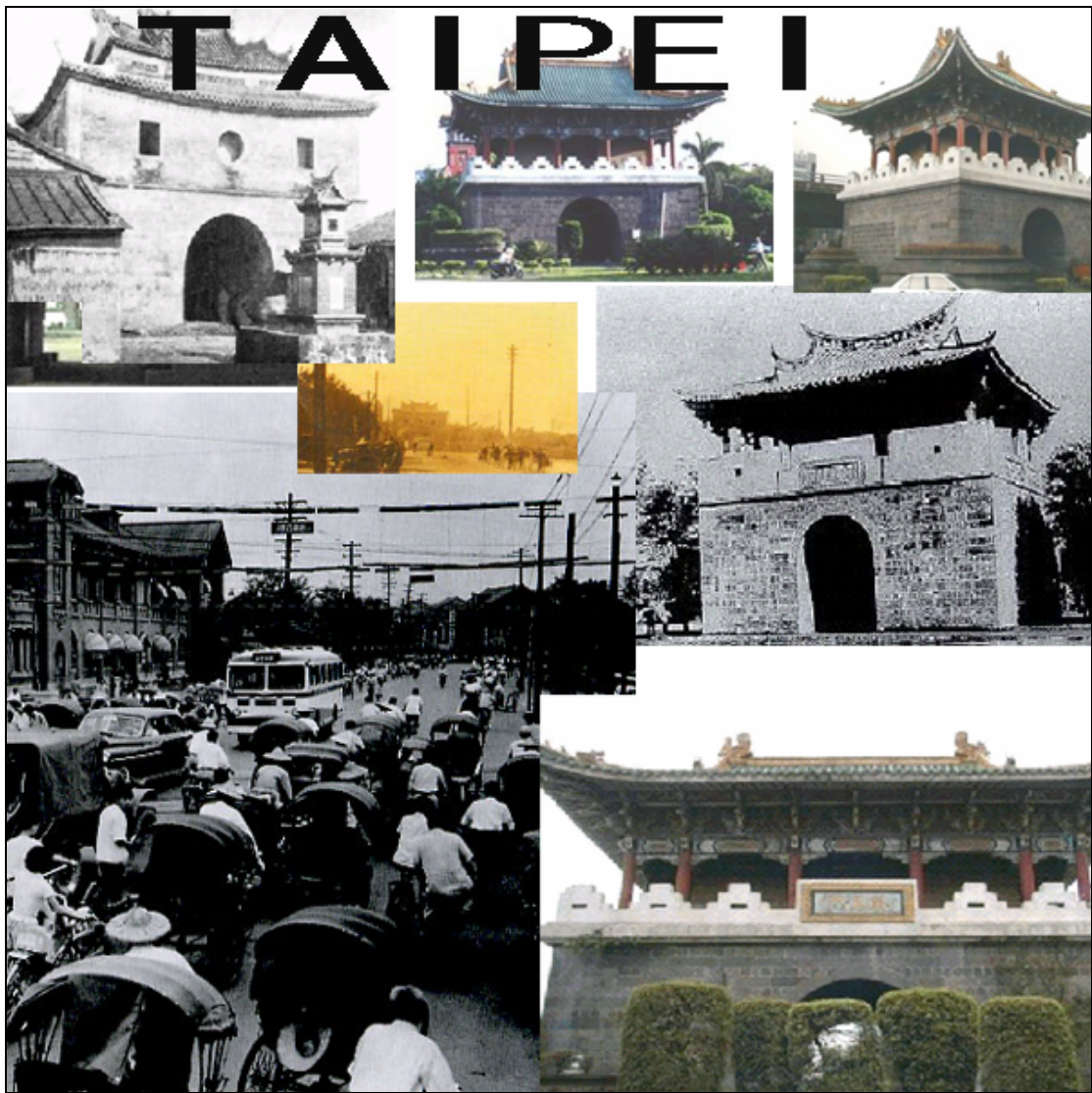


Fig. 1 Taipei in history

## **HISTORIC AND GEOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF TAIPEI**

Taiwan is a small island to the southeast of China across the Taiwan Strait. Taipei is the largest city of Taiwan and is located at the north tip of the island. Taipei is geographically a basin where the Danshui River bordering its west edge. Its north and east edges are surrounded by mountains and hills. The Danshui River then discharges to the west into the Taiwan Strait. The earliest human dwelling activities were dated 7,000 years ago in the mouth of the Danshui River. The Danshui River continued supporting human settlements through Ming and Qing dynasties of China. A goods and trading center, Monga, in the early part of the history of the city had evolved with the advantages of the navigable Danshui River. The earliest government settlement occurred in mid Qing dynasty around 1875. A traditional Chinese city was proposed by the government official Shun and was built under the supervision of Ambassador Liu.

Taipei was a planned city and was located to the north-east of Monga. The city would have access to the Danshui River through Monga for business and trading.

This central city has four main gates located separately at north, south, east, and west.

There was a fifth gate added at a later period for access at the southwest corner. The government hall and court were located in the center of the city moat.

In 1896, as a result of losing a war to Japan, Taiwan became a colony of Japan for 50 years until 1945. The Japanese re-erected the old city wall and re-planned the city in three stages during their occupancy.

After the fall of the monarchy of the Qing dynasty, and as a result of WWII, Taiwan was returned to China. Since 1949, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, Republic of China, are split into two territories. Taipei has continually remained the center of political, economic, educational, cultural, and technological activities of the island, and also the island's transportation hub. Taipei has grown rapidly in recent decades, in both built land area and population. The city in the year of 2004 has grown to 300 square kilometers in area with a population of 3 million people.



Fig. 2 Map of Taiwan

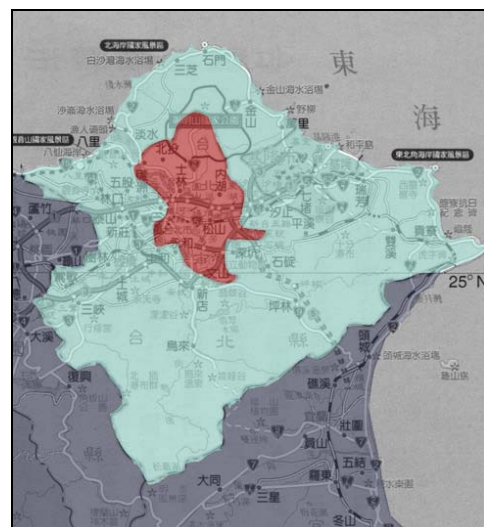


Fig. 3 Map of Taipei Province



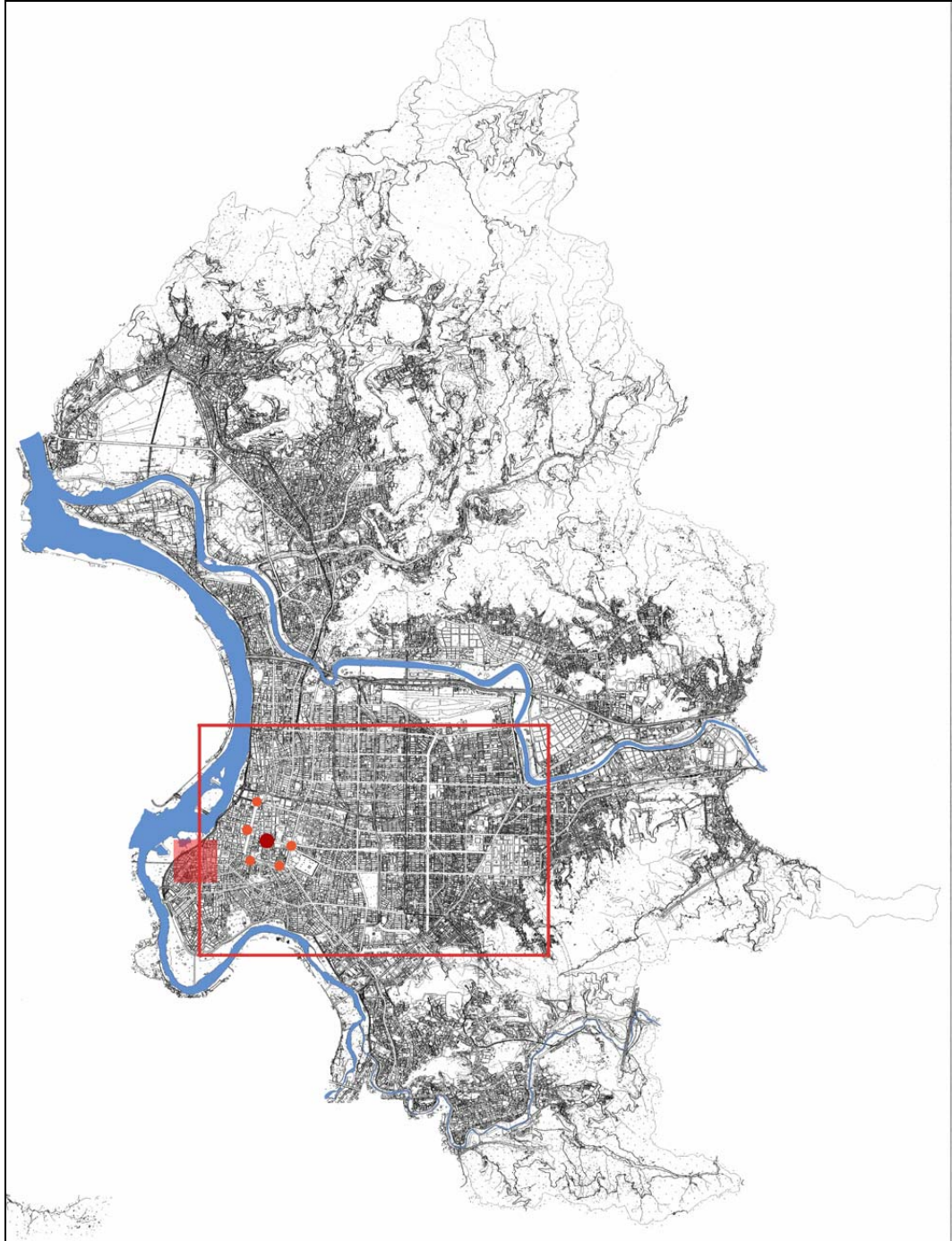


Fig. 4 Map of Taipei



Fig. 5 Map of downtown Taipei. Dots indicate the old city hall and its five gates.

The thesis site is located to its northeast.

## **THEATER IN TAIPEI**

Unlike in the United States, theater activities are considered and called “the small theater movement” in Taiwan. It is rarely to find or none if it is the case that theater companies reside almost permanently at a theater facility in a city or any place in Taiwan. Theater companies in Taiwan are relatively small in scale in comparison to what is happening in the States. Therefore, theaters in Taiwan are designed purely for performances purposes without the idea of housing any permanent theater company. The design of backstage

facilities, as a result, is different in comparison as well. This is a general background for theaters in Taiwan and in Taipei. As this thesis proposes, it is to prepare the city of Taipei a new theater that will support a theater company and its residence. In addition, to propose a theater complex that facilitates the making of theater and the actual performances.

## **THE IDEA OF A THEATER COMPLEX**

### **Considerations:**

1. To create a facility for professional theater function as a whole. .
2. Provide opportunities for integration of cross platform activities within the theater profession and the others, for example, digital arts or music.
3. To offer a place for interaction among the professional individuals and groups.
4. Provide facilities and opportunities of experimenting and exploring ideas.
5. Provide performance spaces in different scale for various functions and types. Also, provide spaces of different character and quality.

## **PROMOTING THEATER CULTURE AND ACTIVITIES IN TAIPEI**

### **Main Design Ideas:**

1. The site as a showcase and a life advertisement that expose itself to the city.
2. Create visible contacts with the city. Performances of practice and final production could take place on the street, for example.
3. Be open and inviting on all edges of the site.

### **Other Aspects and Considerations:**

1. Adaptive reuse: not just preserve buildings physically but also the character, quality, and texture of spaces created by time.
2. Issues on the current renovation happening on the site: entirely erased the history and memory of the place.

### **Experience of the Site as a Place**

Currently, theater, dance, sculpture, installation, two dimensional art, and multimedia had create individually and in combination a performance that exhibits cross platform experiments and exercises. The factories themselves became backdrops for the arts

embraced the works with a different taste that differs from what one would experience in an opera house or an art museum that seems to occupy any city. From an artist's perspective, the spaces had offered them a different kind of freedom of creativity and imagination. From an audience's view, it is a new experience outside the typical realm.

In the Summer of 2002, had the chance of discovering this place by being a volunteer for a show titled 'The Eyeball Loves Globe' produced by a Taipei based performance group named Off-Performance Workshop, which is an experimental branch of the group Performance Workshop. At that time, the experience was close to discovering a forgotten place froze in time within a contemporary city. A group of 21<sup>st</sup> century people somehow found a gap within the stream of time escaped into this volume of historical space, where concrete walls were visibly deteriorated, roofs revealed its structure of steel trusses, glass of windows seemed can never be cleaned, had drawn to its mysteriousness. There is a conclusion in mind, 'this is a unique space, it has to be preserved for the good of art.'

In the Spring of 2005, came back to this place, now for thesis research, it was found that things changed. There had been a master planning for this site and a portion of it had started to take place. A couple of buildings are under restoration and renovation. There

are two small buildings about 700 square feet each that had been fully restored to what it believes to be the original look. However, in what level of restoration is still considered valuable to this site with the purpose it serves is questionable. The kind of changes that took place had effect the character of space in a way that may have taken away traces of time and memories of history. The qualities of a sense of time and history in a volume of space can never be replicated or imitated once it is gone. Past can be easily erased by a thin coat of paint. As a part of this thesis research and design it is to explore and survey for a media, a interface, a balance or an invention that facilitate, accommodate, or compromise the meeting of the old and the new. It is also to research historical sites that seeks ways to meet the ever-changing world, where economy, reality, and social factors take on as an important role of shaping the society and the city.

## CHAPTER II: SITE

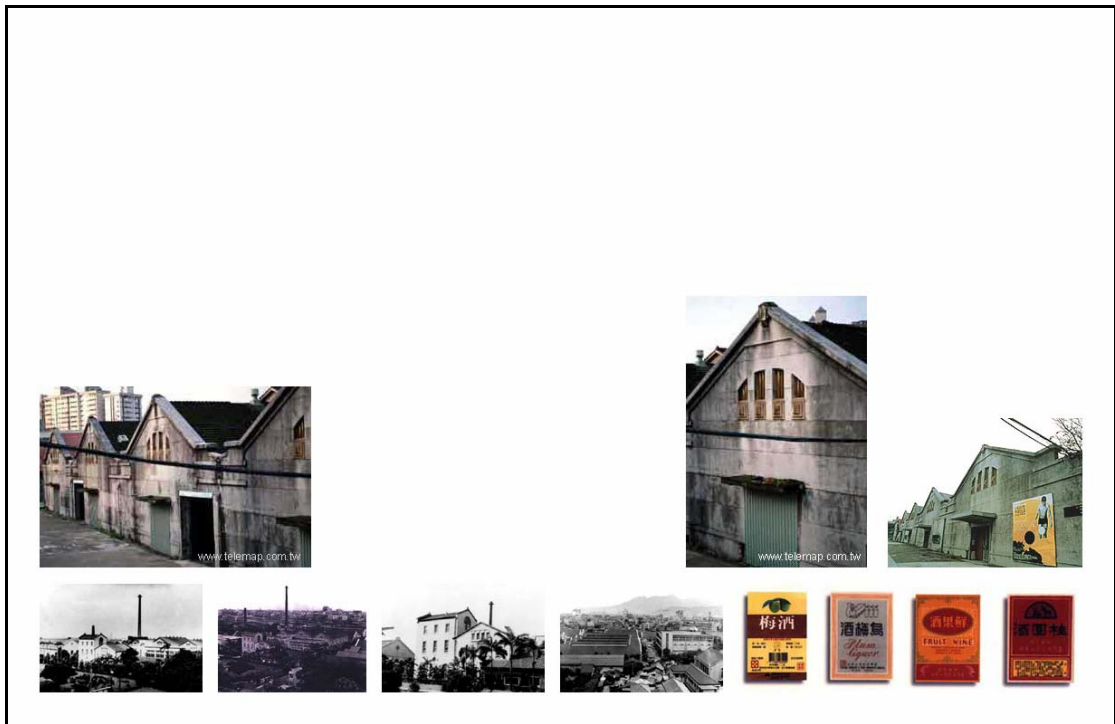


Fig. 6 Huashan Winery



## SITE AND CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

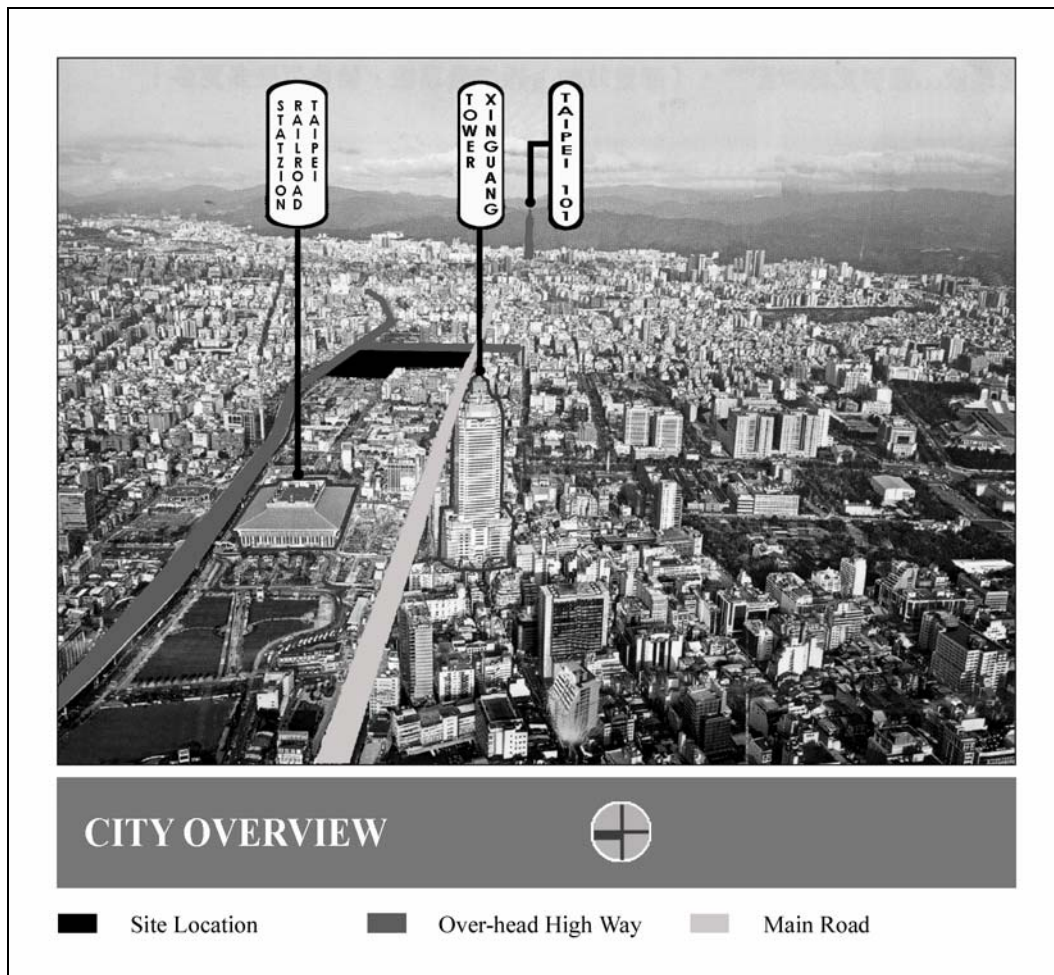


Fig.7 Taipei overview



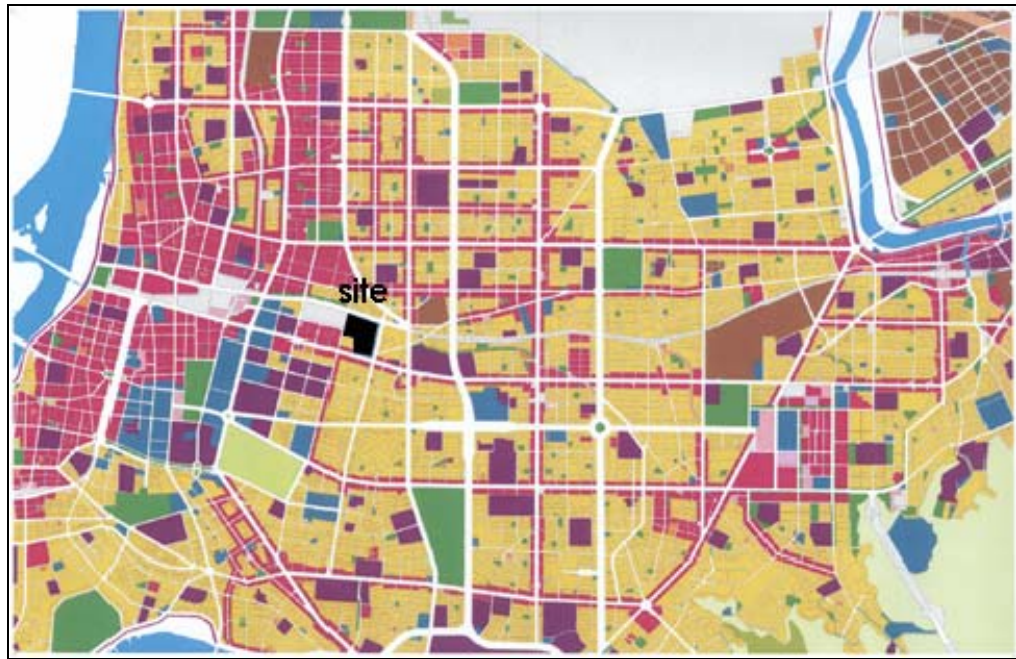


Fig.8 Land use map

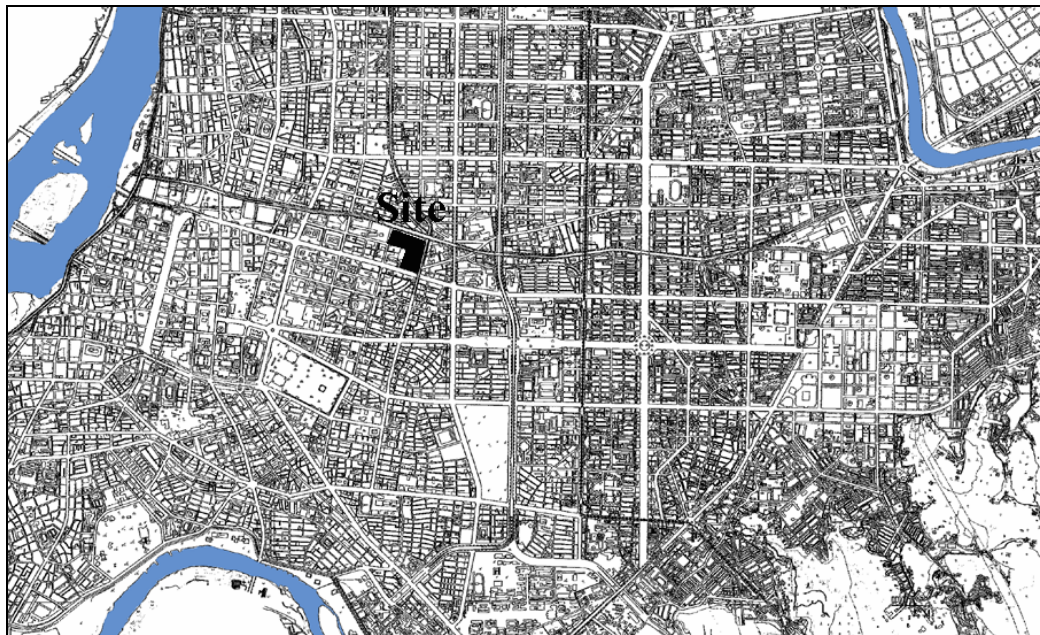


Fig.9 Danshui River



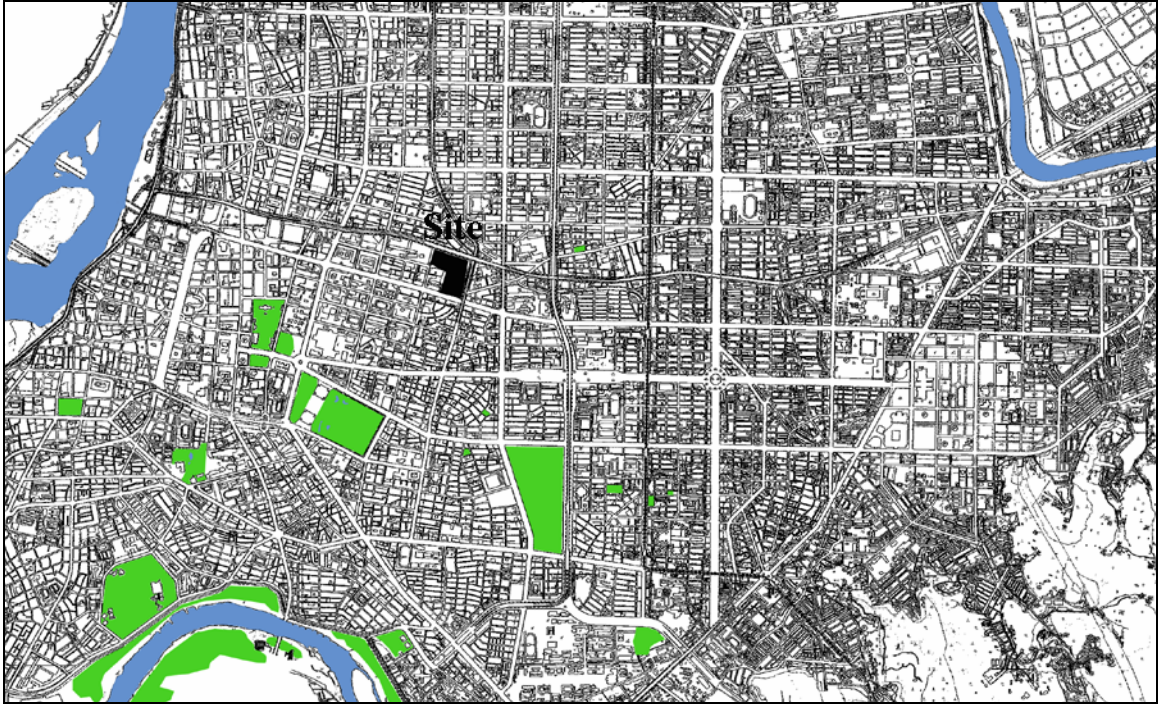


Fig.10 Green parks in the city

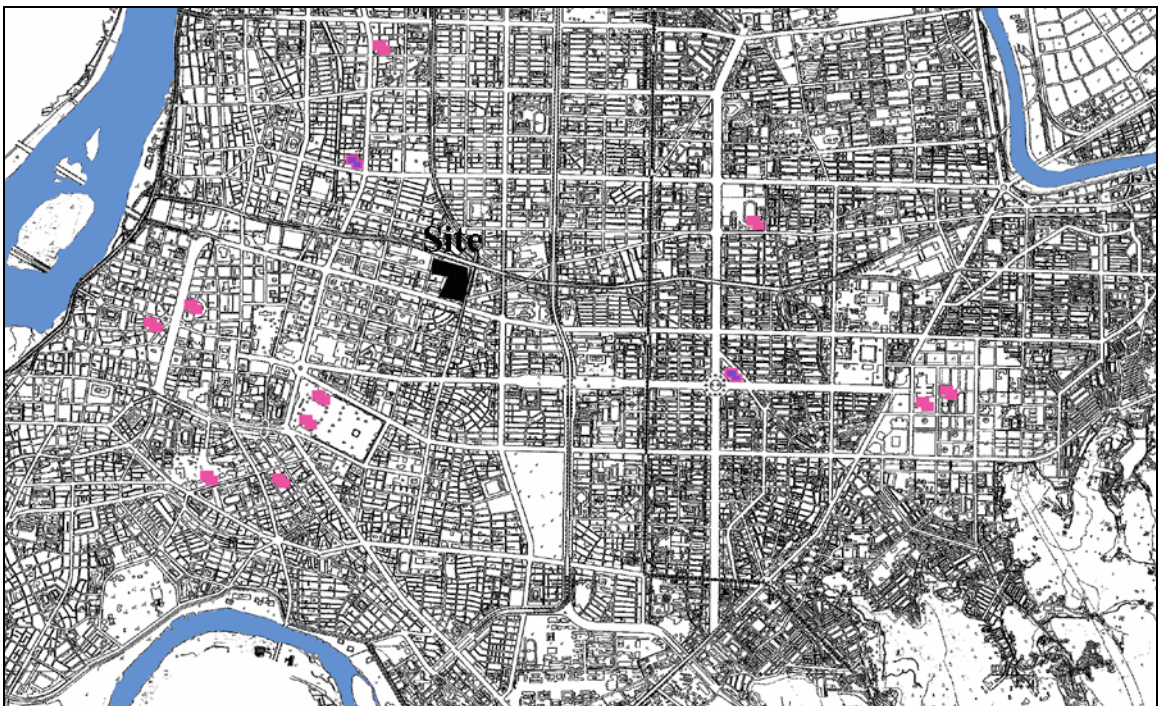


Fig.11 Theaters in the city





Fig.12 Major streets

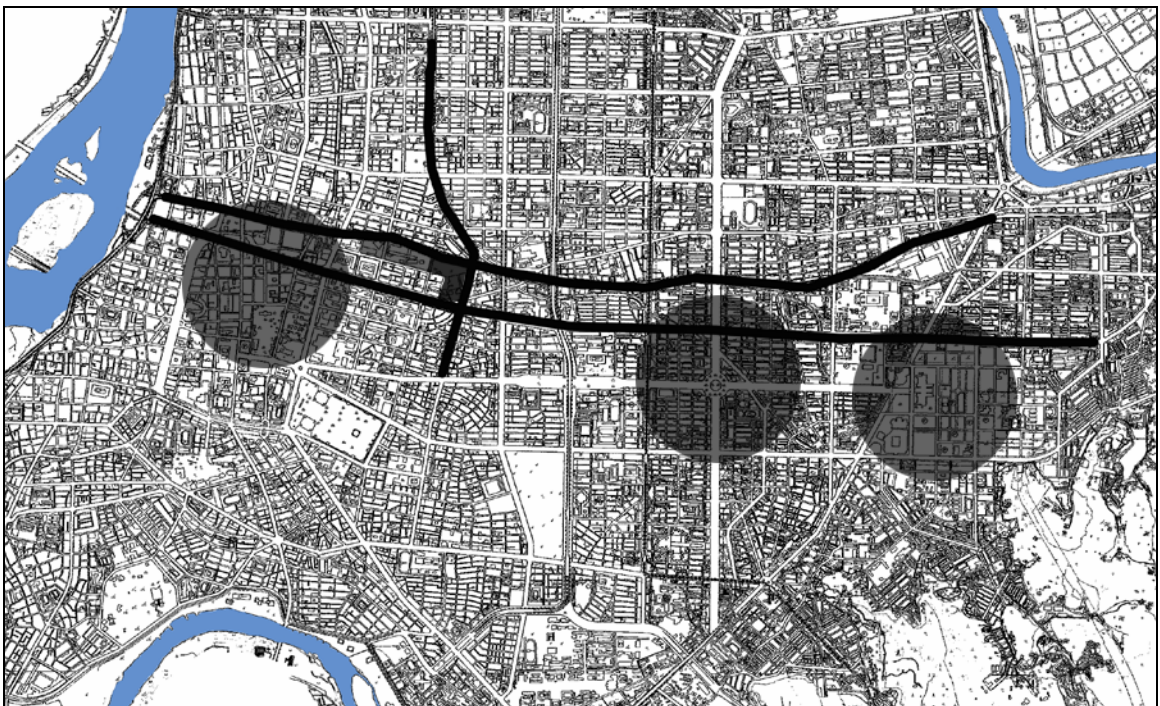


Fig.13 Three major business and shopping districts in relation to the site.



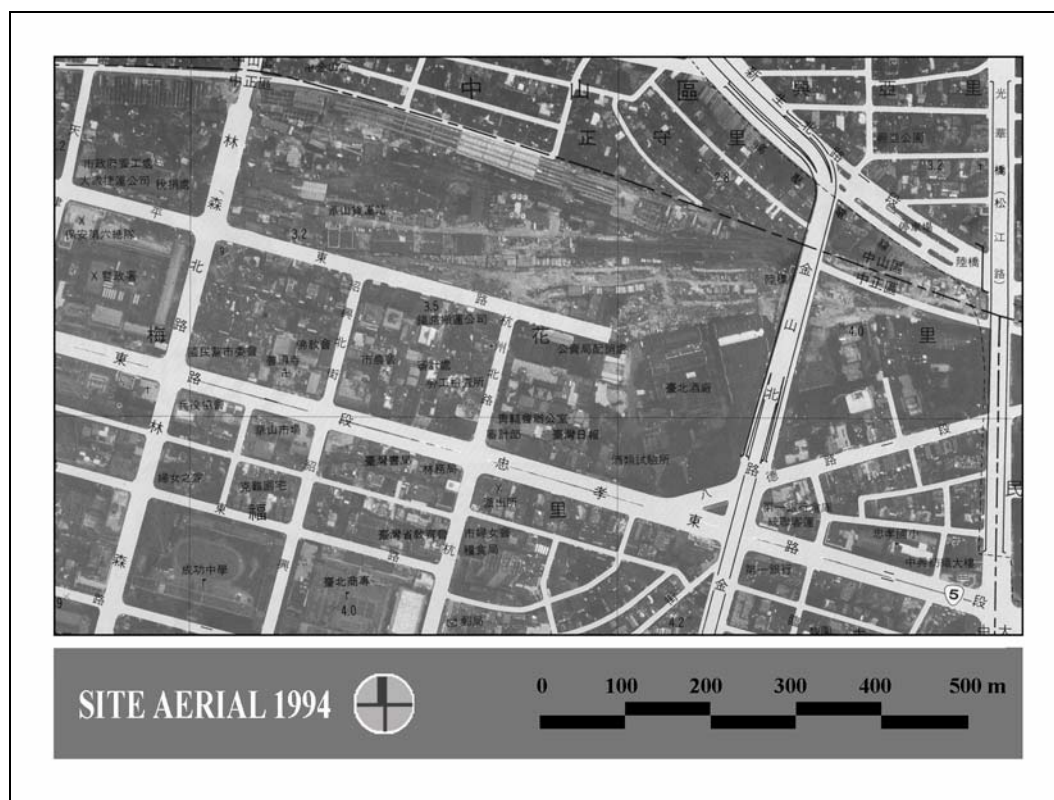


Fig.14 Site aerial of 1994



Fig.15 Site aerial of 2002

## **General Background**

The selected site had been a winery on the early part of the history of Taipei since Japanese colonial period. It was built in 1916 by the Japanese local government. It produces a variety of wine and fruit ale for trading purposes for the good of Japan. The facility had remained a winery after the colonial period until 1987. It had to close down and relocate due to city planning, economic reasons, and water pollution issues as the city grows. The facility had been left vacant since and was not until 1996 that a group of artists rediscovered the place and gave the site a new function as an arts district.



Fig.16 Old winery photo and wine products

## The Adjacent Old Train Station and Maintenance Facilities



Fig.17 The site and the old train station

### General Background

In the year of 1940, a cargo train station was built adjacent to the winery to the north and the northwest sides. The train station terminated partially its business when the train networks went underground in 1983. Today, the portion of the train station site directly north to the previous winery has turned into a green public park.





Fig.18 The sunken train track

### Detail

In the year of 1940, a cargo train station with a capacity of 13 train tracks for both cargo and passenger trains was built adjacent to the winery on the north and the northwest sides.

This route of the train track is part of the North-West train system in Taiwan. Beginning in the year of 1983, underground train networks within the city perimeter was under construction.

In 1989, the main train tracks adjacent to the winery had started constructions that turned them into a surface street and a major overhead highway connecting the east end and the



west end of the city. Over the years, the cargo train station was still in use for other cargo functions and administered by the transportation department under the government.

Today, a part of the property of the station had been turned into a public park which is directly north to the previous winery site. It has been incorporated into part of the

Huashan Arts District. In the future, the entire train station will be turned into a large public park in the direction of the city government.

## Site Map

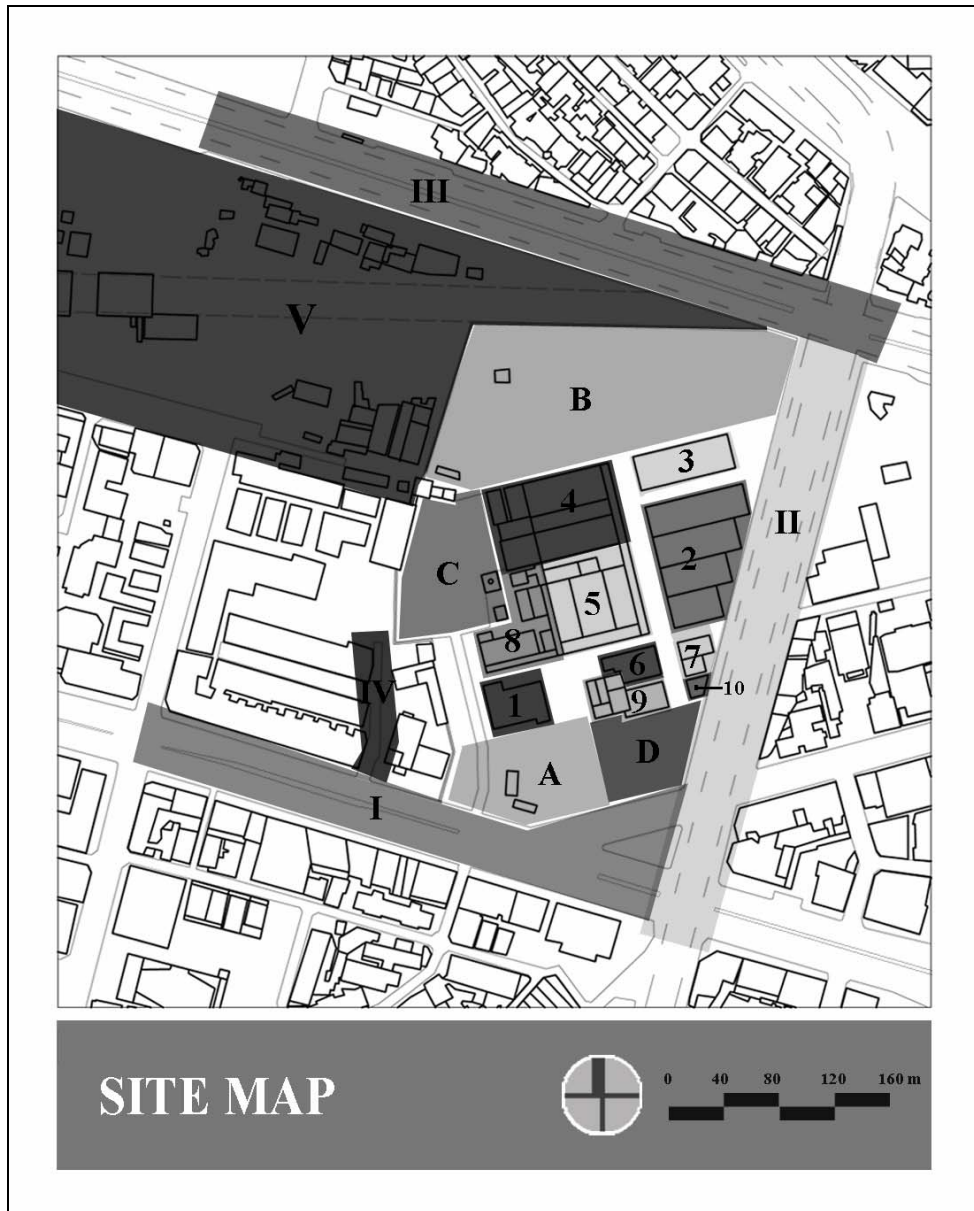


Fig.19 Site map. 1 to 10: buildings; A to D: open spaces; I to IV: bordering streets; V: old cargo train station.

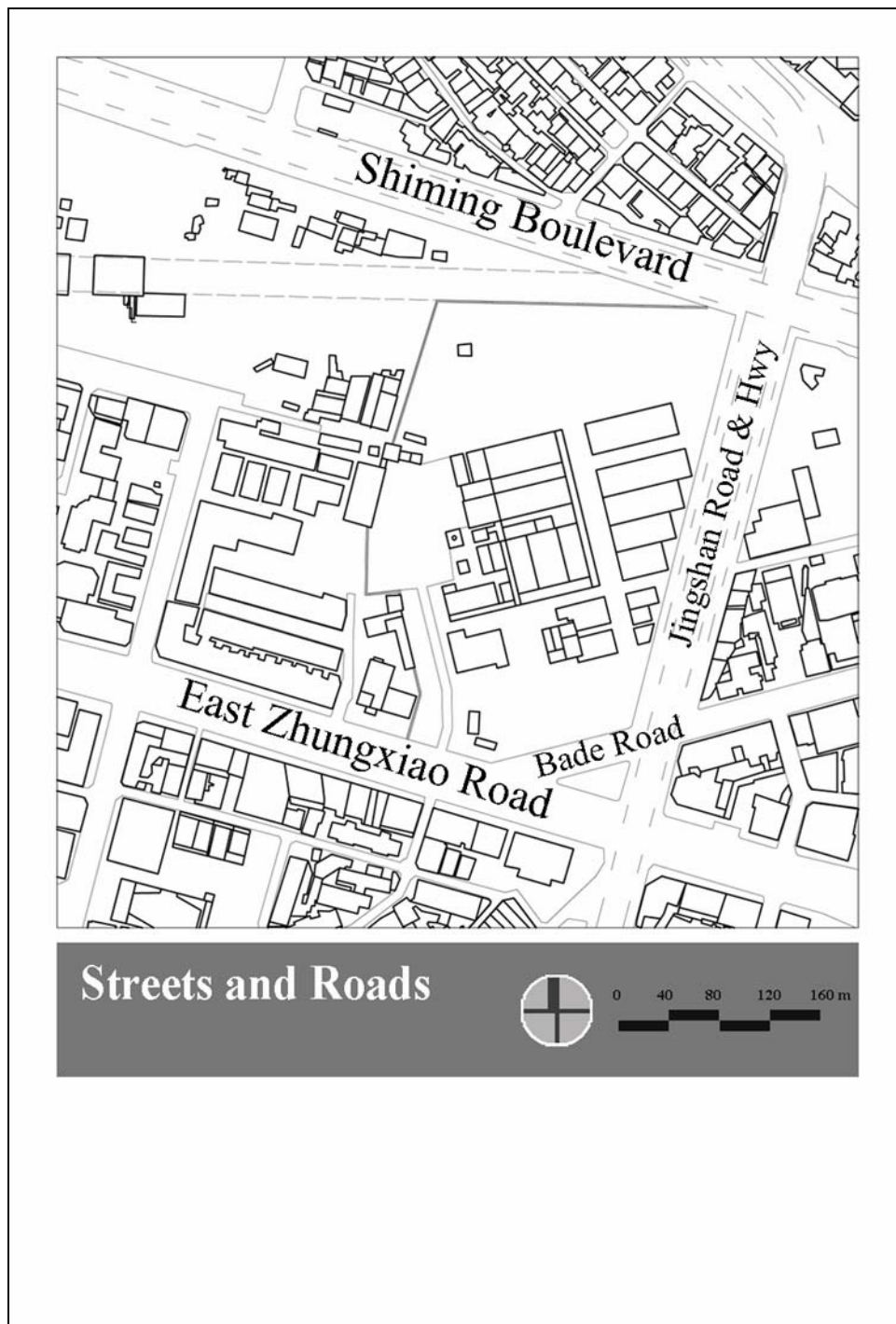


Fig.20 Streets and roads round the site.

**Surrounding Context:**

I: East Zhongxiao Road



Fig.21 Dash indicates the current front entrance to the arts district



Fig.22 Arrow indicates the direction this image is to attach to the above image



1.



2.



3.



4.

Fig.23 Views around the current entrance gate





Fig.24 Views across the street from the entrance



Fig. 25 Views of the intersection of East Zhongxiao Road and North Jingshan Road



## II: North Jingshan Road



Fig.26 Views of North Jingshan Road and higyway ramp



### III: Shiming Boulevard



Fig.27 Views of Shiming Avenue and overhead highway, and adjacent residential area

IV: East Zhongxiao Road 2<sup>nd</sup> Section 39 Lane

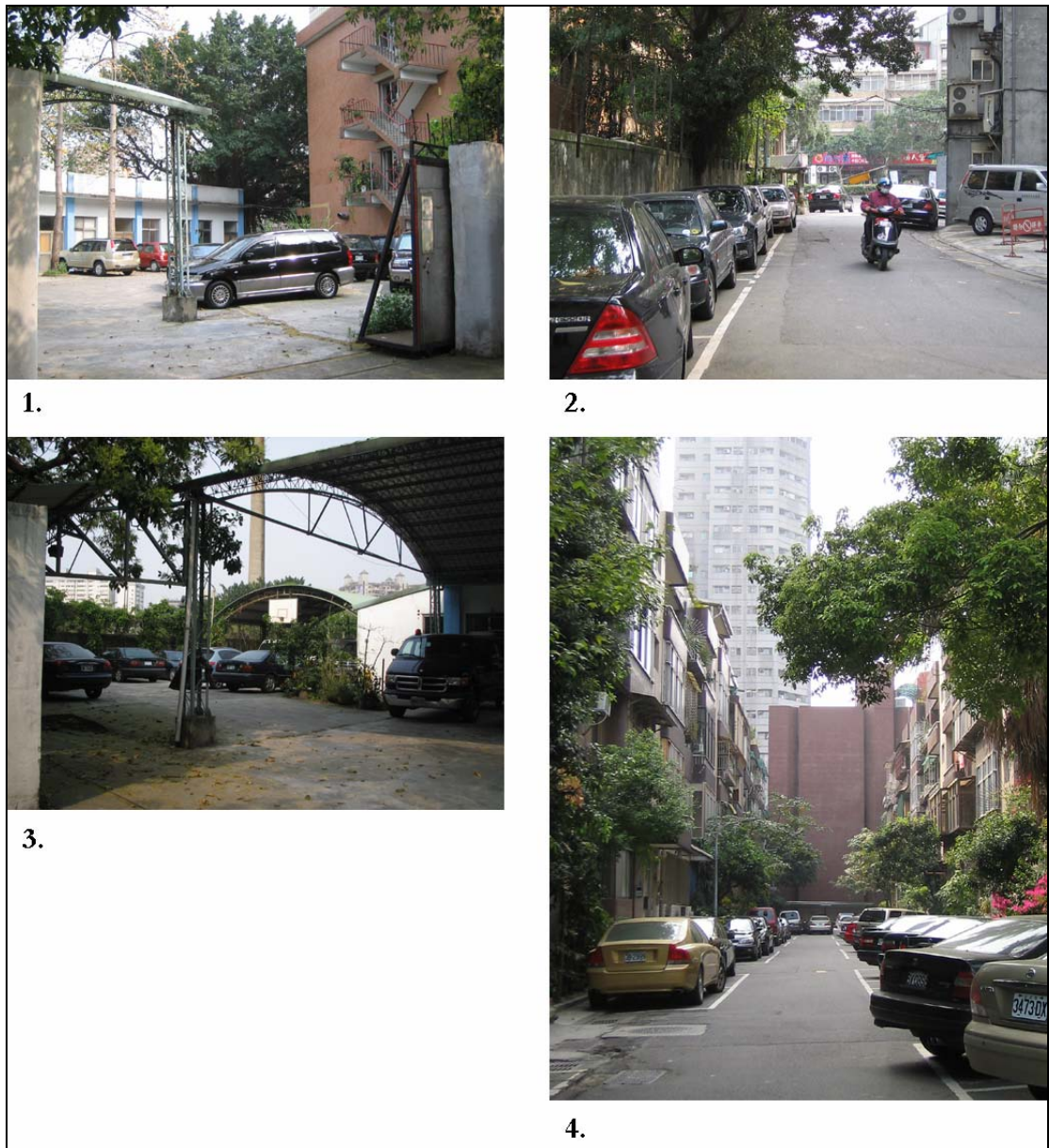


Fig.28 A dead end alley locates a police division and adjacent residential area.



## V: Old Train Station and Maintenance Facilities



Fig.29 Remaining area of cargo train station and old train track

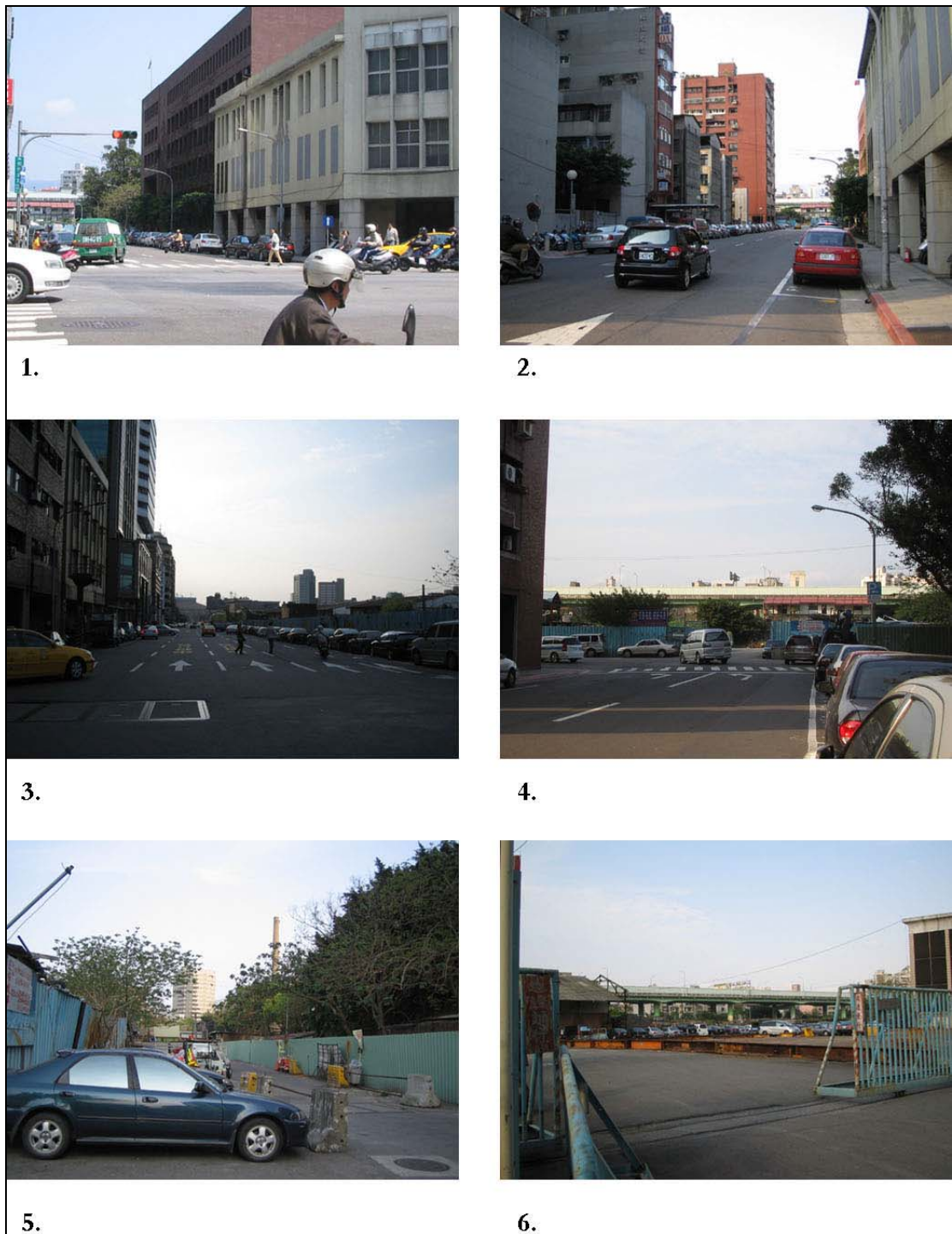


Fig.30 Views of North Hangzhou Road and cargo train station property

VI: Subway Station:



Fig.31 The two subway stations and the site.





Fig.32 View from a subway station off East Zhongxiao Road looking toward east.

Taipei 101 building is in the far distance.

## Existing Buildings:

### 1: Administration Building



1.



2.



3.



4.

Fig.33 Administration building

## 2: Attached Row Building



Fig.34 Attached row building



### 3: Dark Plum Wine Building



Fig.35 Dark plum wine building

#### 4: Packaging Building



Fig.36 Packaging building



## 5. Brewing House



Fig.37 Brewing house

## 6: Fruit Wine Building



Fig.38 Fruit wine building



## 7: Exhibits Building



Fig.39 Exhibits building

## 8: Storage and Office



Fig.40 Storage and office



## 9: Tower

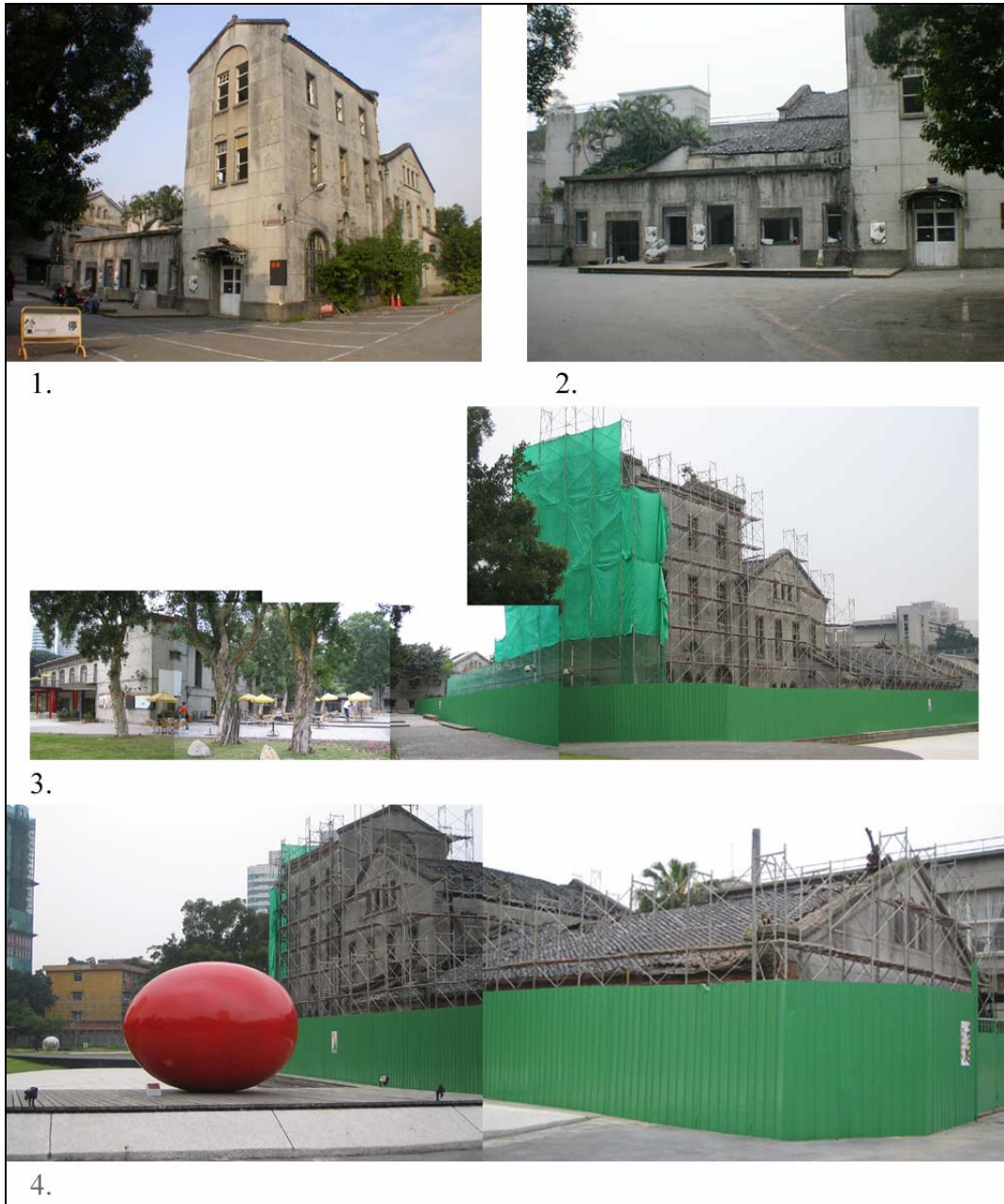


Fig.41 Tower

## Existing Public Open Spaces:

### A: Front Plaza



Fig.42 Plaza in front of the administration building



Fig.43 Public plaza in front of the tower



B: Public Park



Fig.44 Public park at the north of the site

C: Current surface parking



Fig.45 Current surface parking

## SITE AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

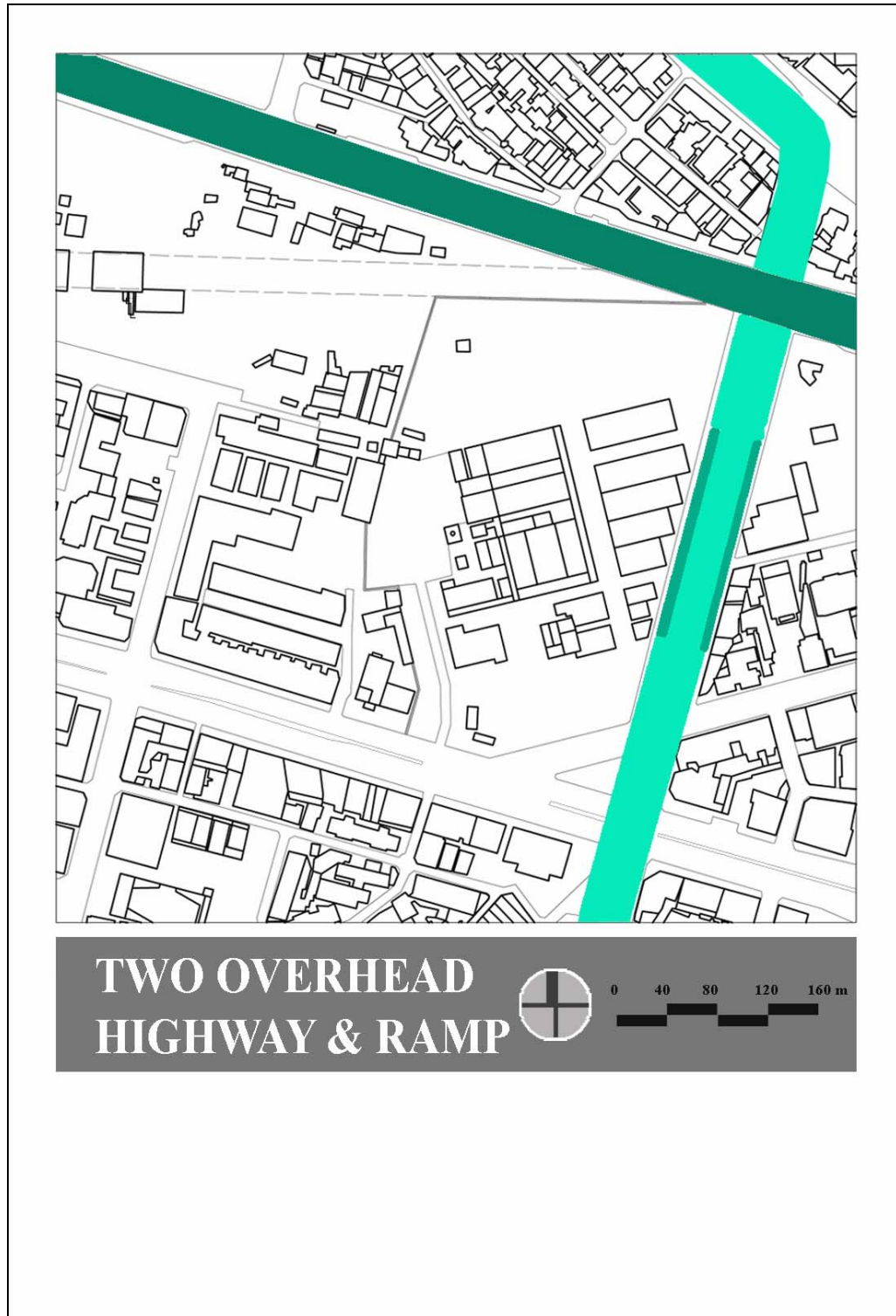


Fig.46 Overhead highway

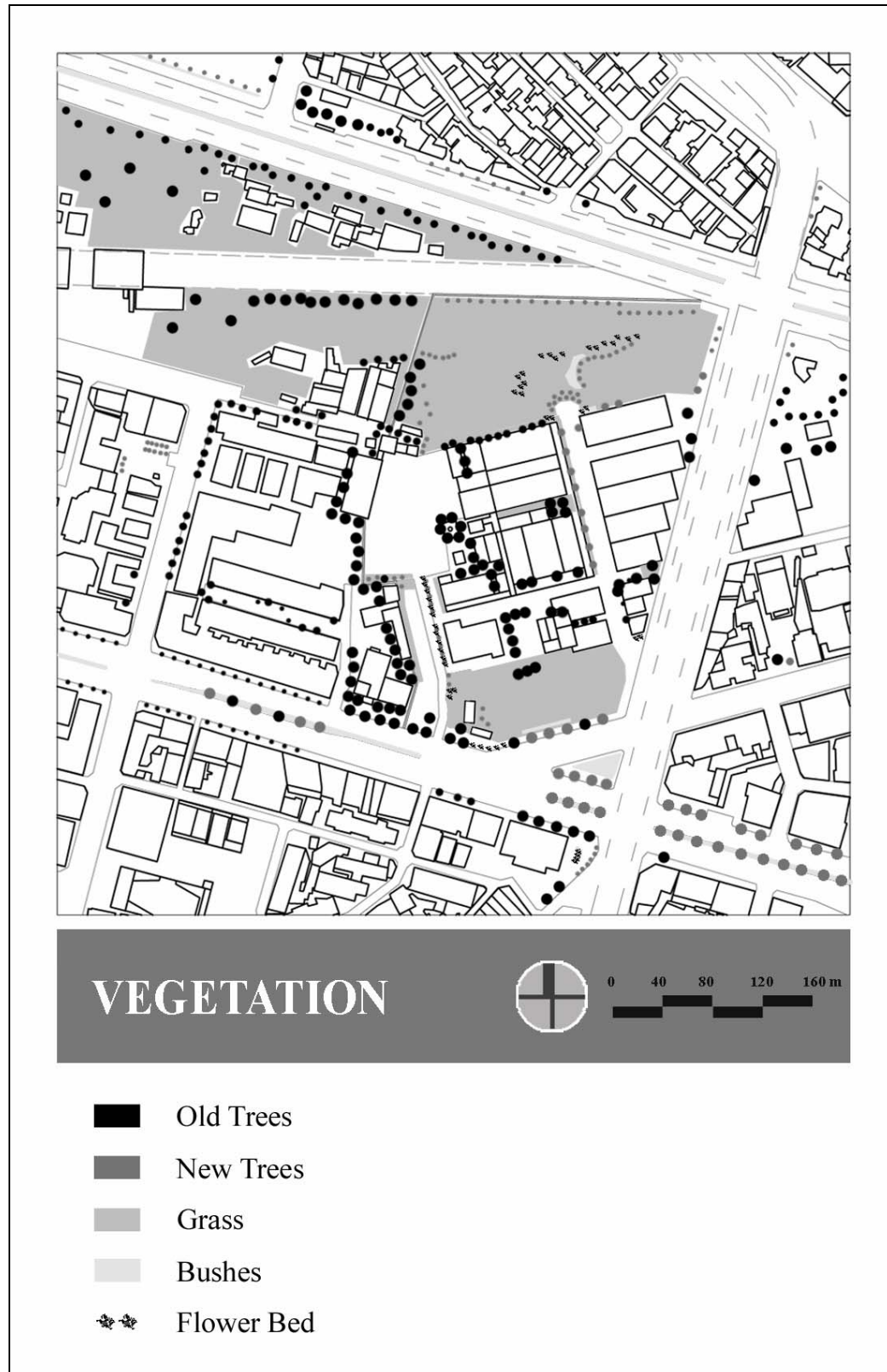


Fig.47 Vegetation

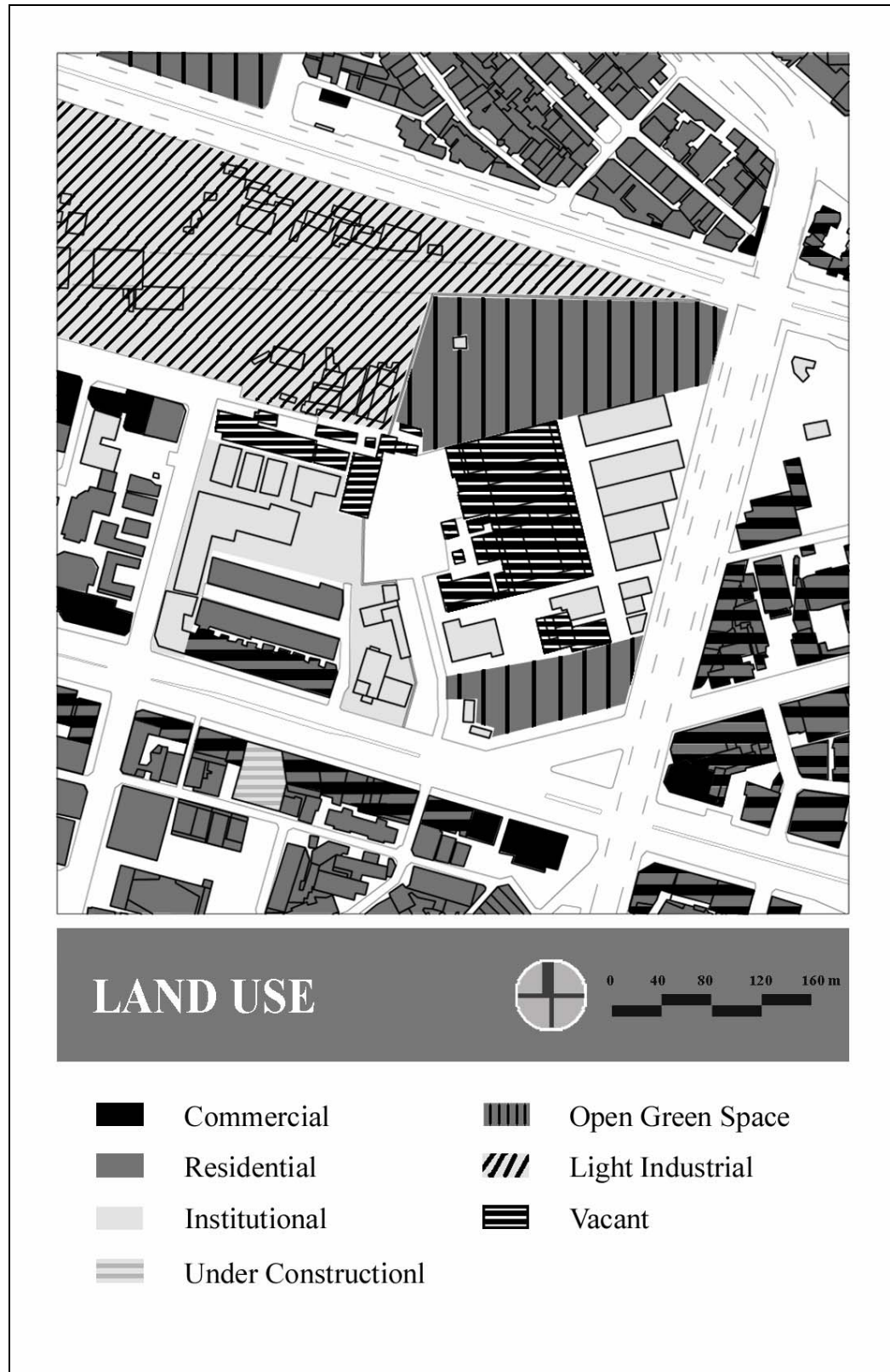


Fig.48 Land use



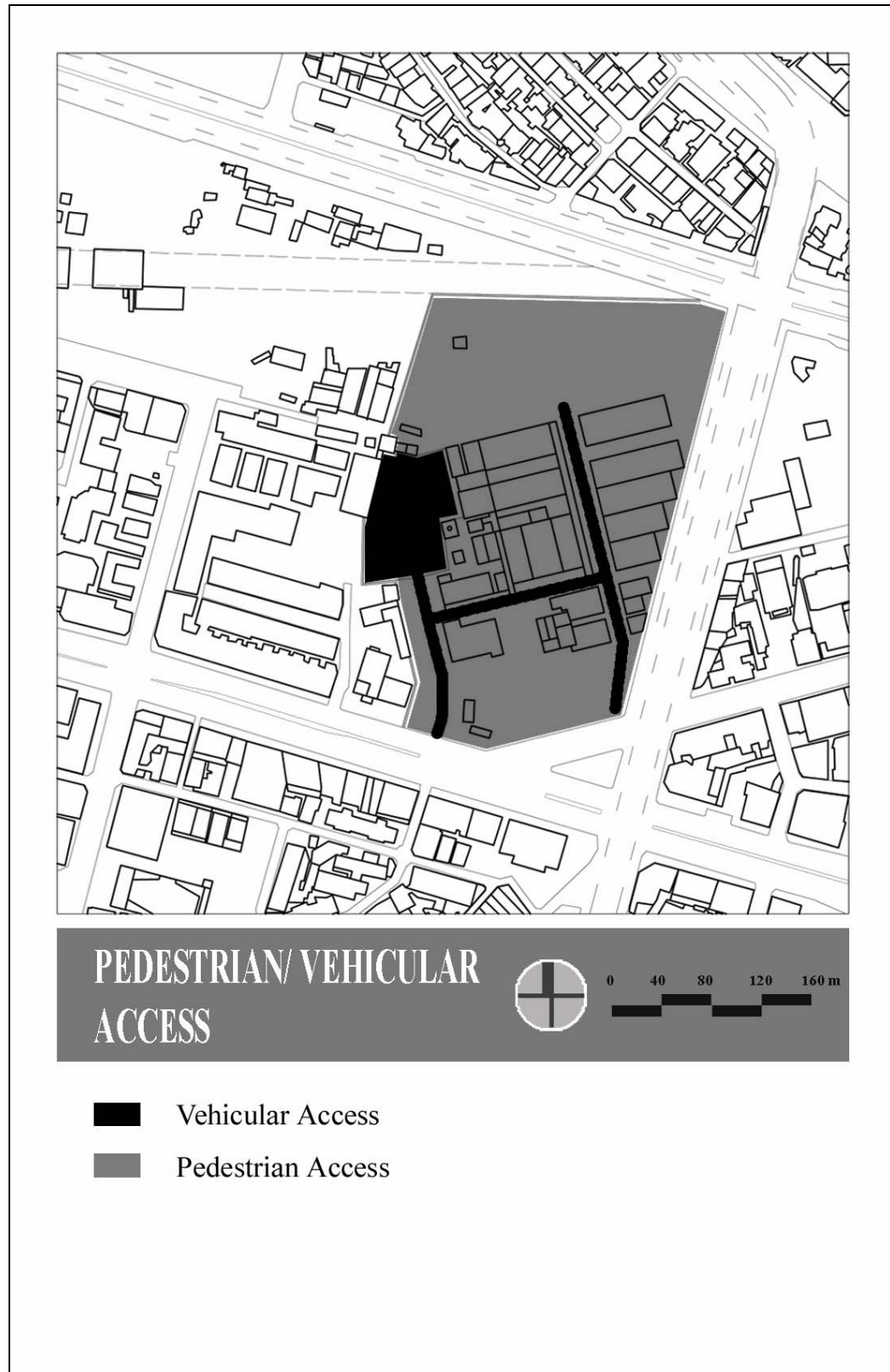


Fig.49 Pedestrian and vehicular access

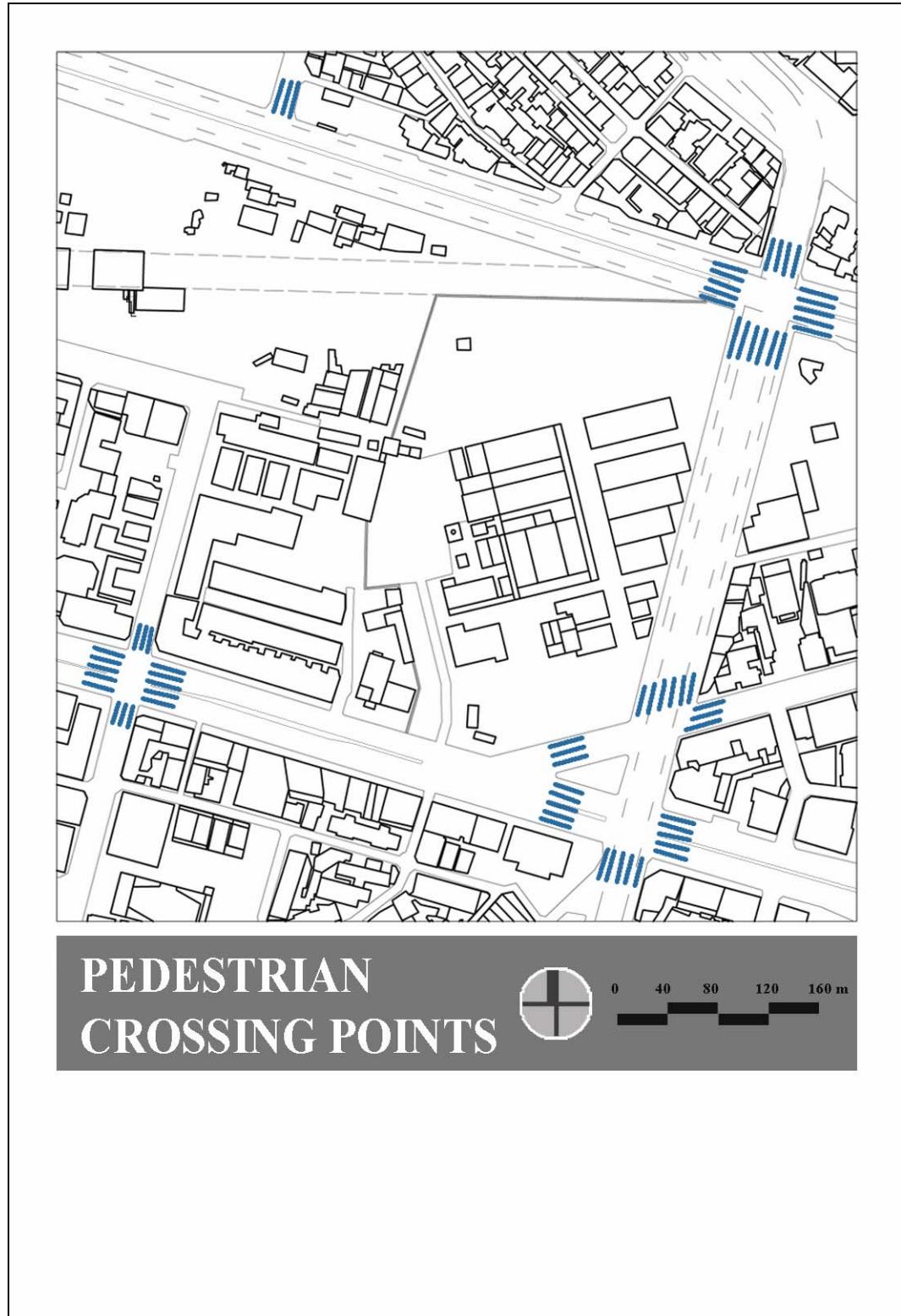


Fig.50 Pedestrian Crossing Points



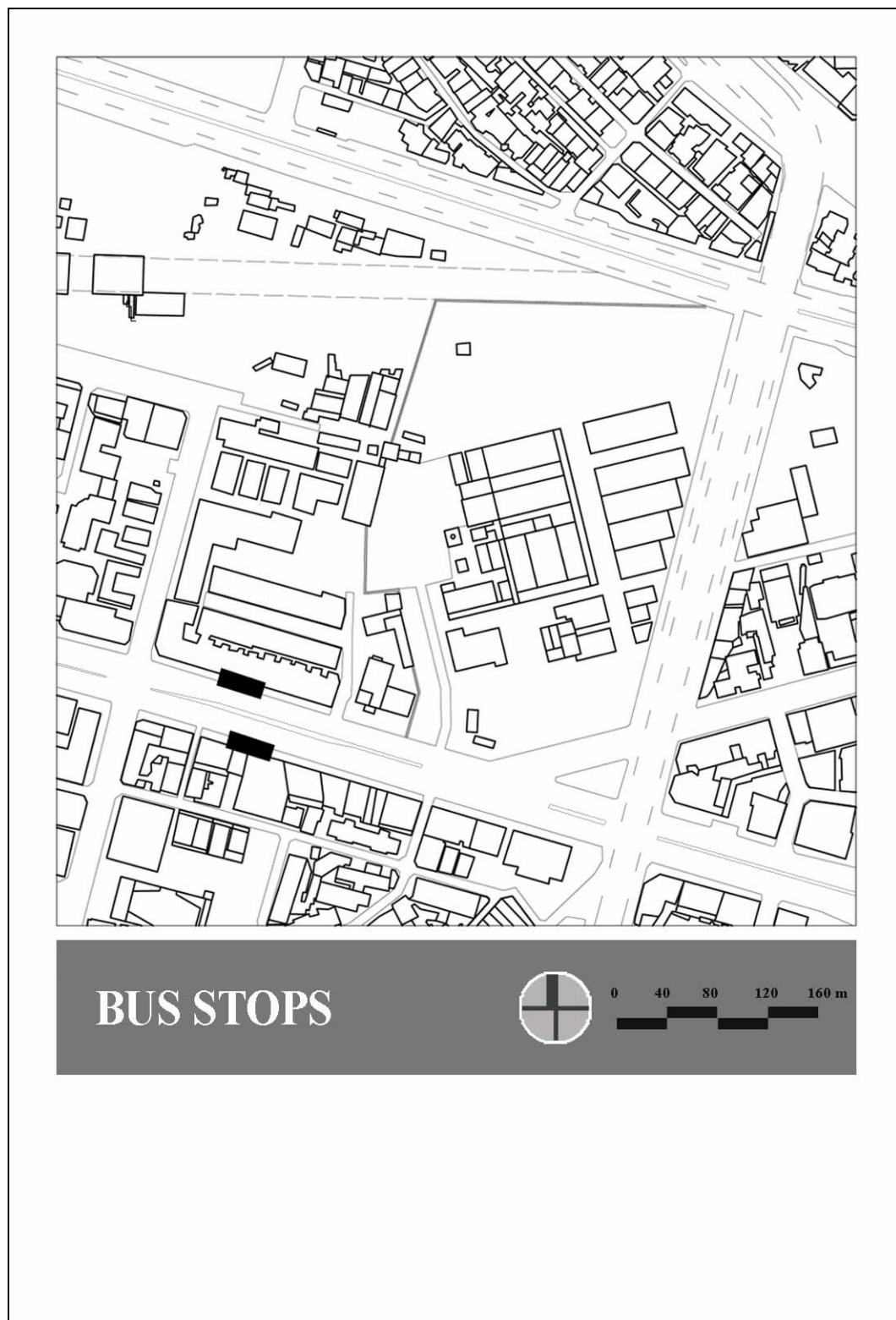


Fig.51 Bus stops

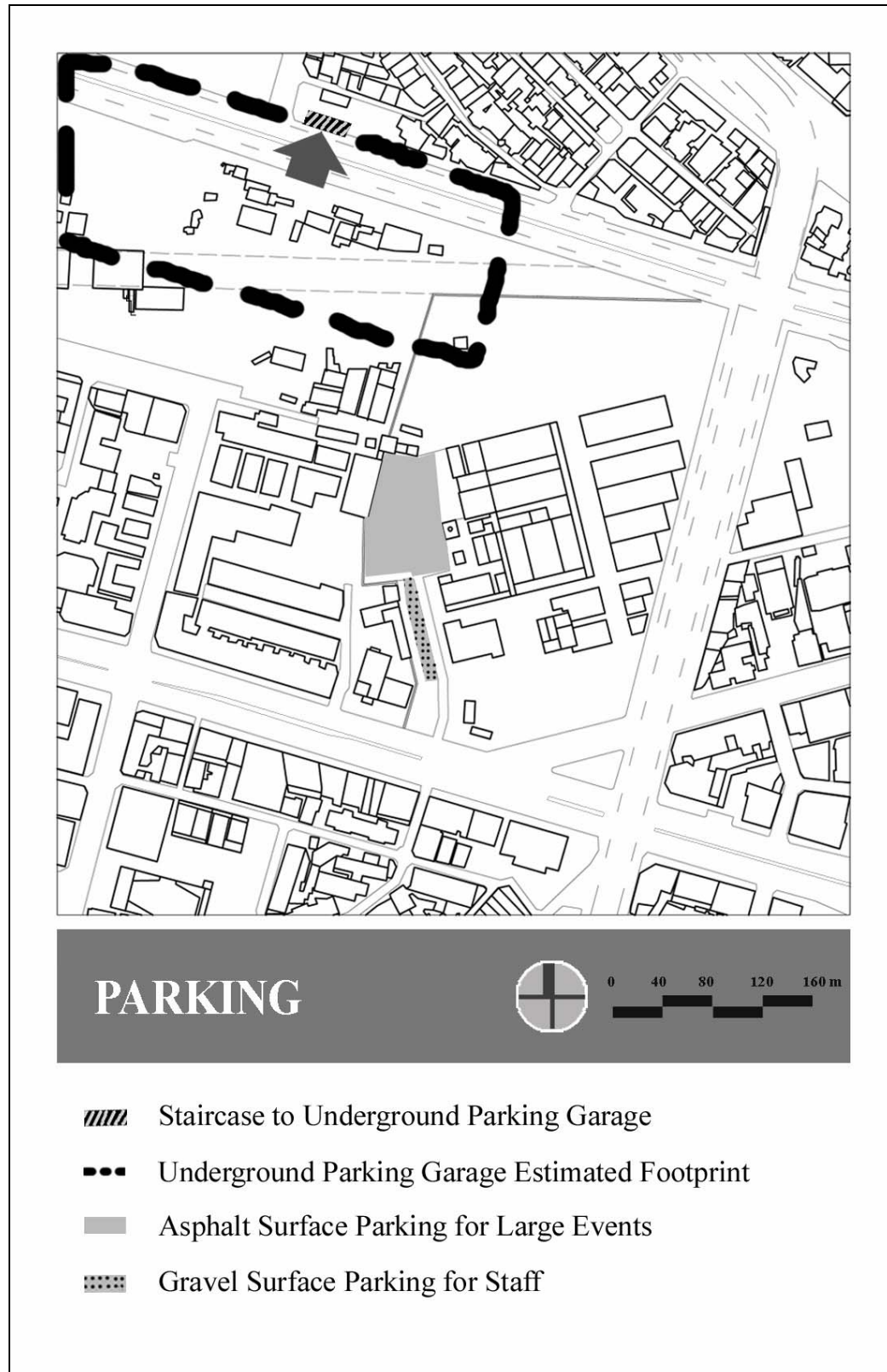


Fig.52 Underground parking

## **CHAPTER III: PRECEDENTS**

## ADAPTIVE REUSE:

### 1. Theatrical Complex, Stuttgart, Germany



Fig.53 Stuttgart theater complex, Germany

## 2. Cultural Center at Fabryka Trzciny, Warsaw



Fig.54 Cultural center at Fabryka Trzciny, Warsaw



### 3. Beijing 798, Beijing, China



Fig.55 Beijing 798 gallery, Beijing, China

#### 4. Tate Modern, London

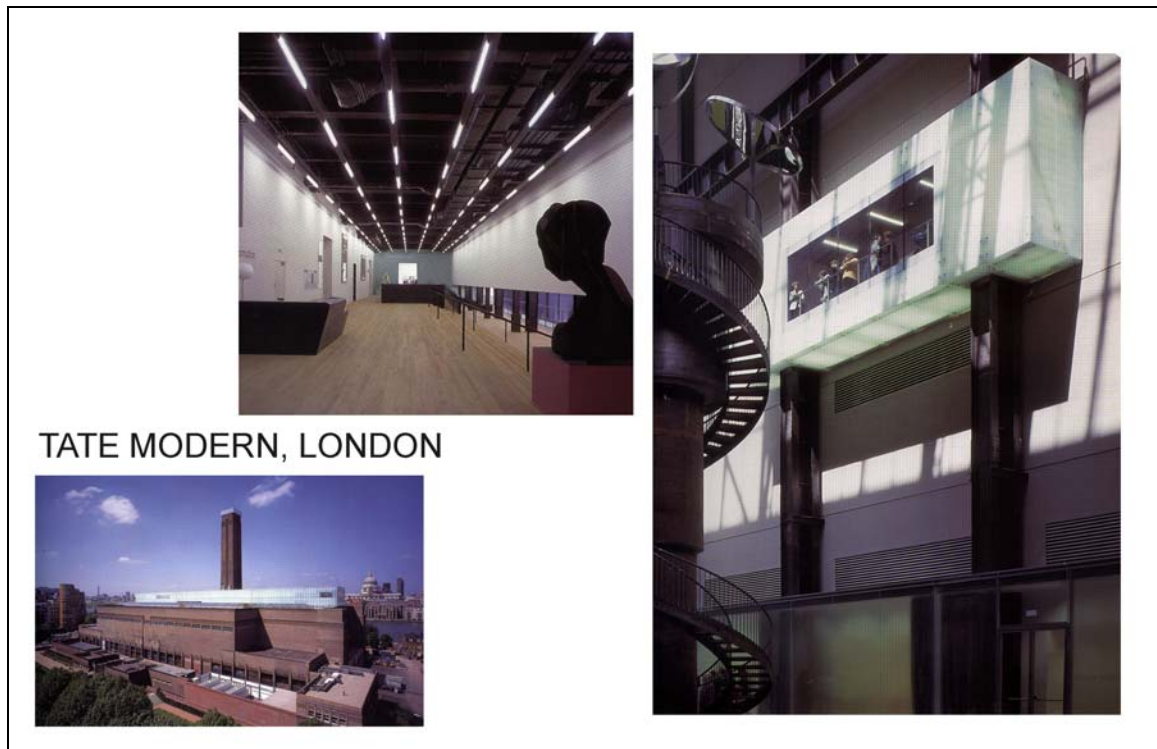


Fig.56 Tate modern, London

## PUBLIC PARK

### Millennium Park, Chicago

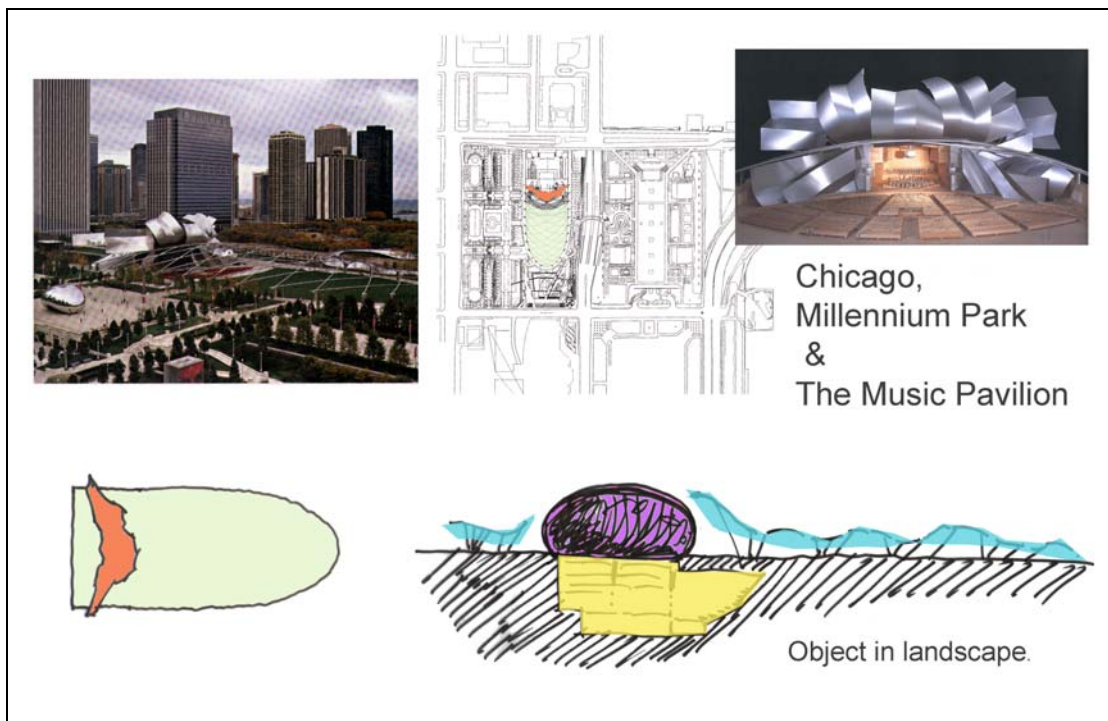


Fig.57 Millennium park, Chicago

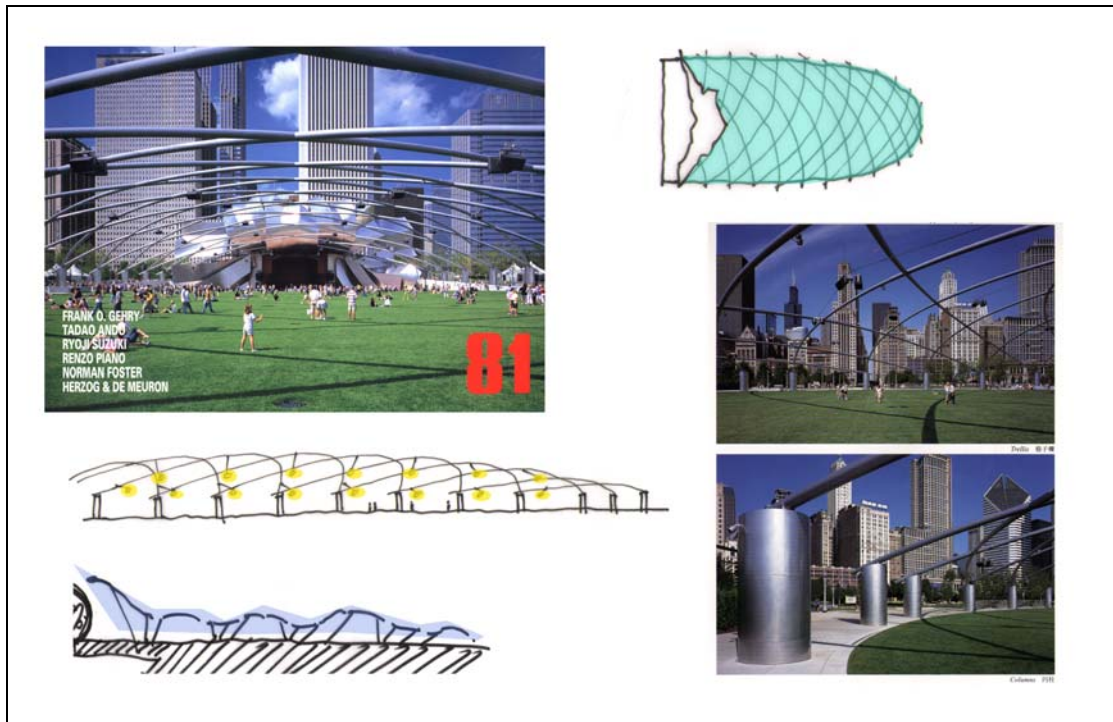


Fig.58 Millennium park, Chicago

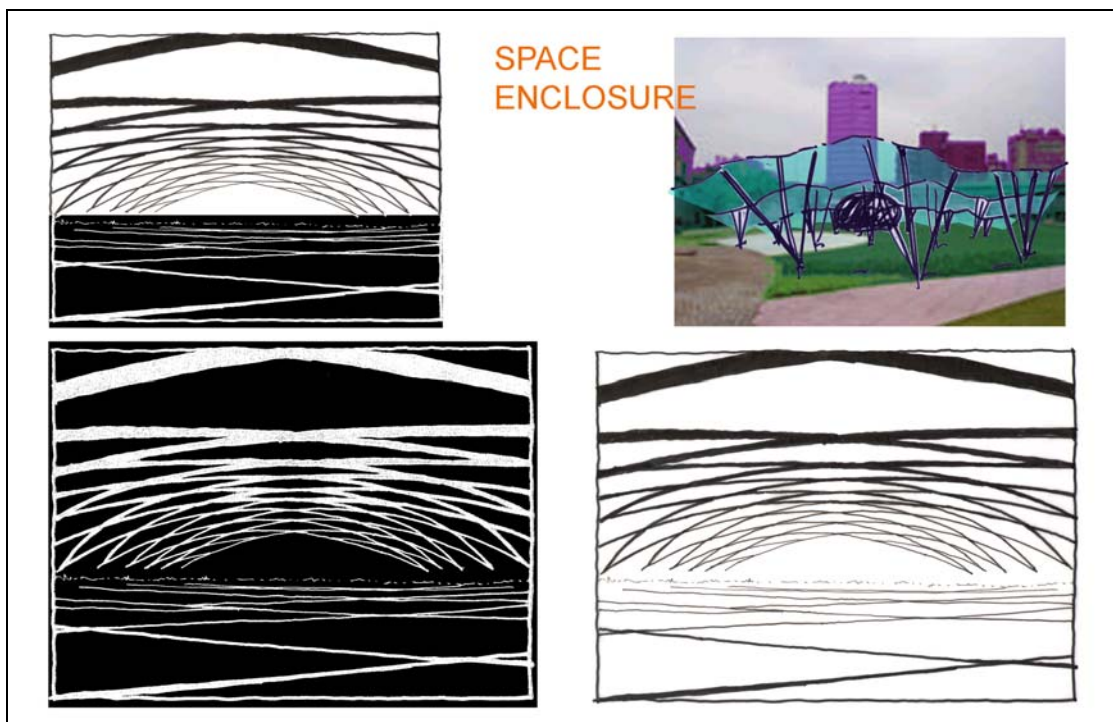


Fig.59 Millennium park, Chicago



## **CHAPTER IV: SITE INTERVENTION**

SITE INTERVENTION ONE:

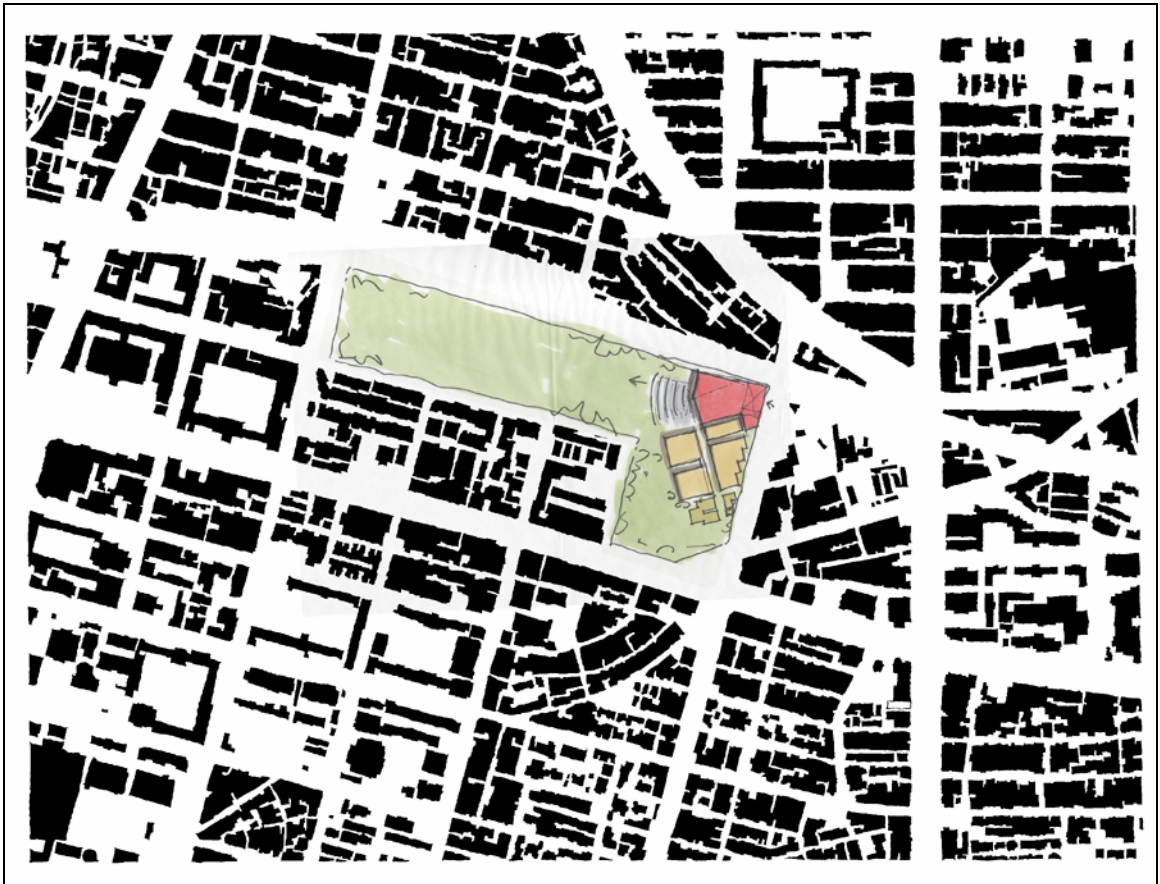


Fig.60 Site Intervention 1: Site Plan.

SITE INTERVENTION TWO:



Fig.61 Site Intervention 2: Site Plan.

SITE INTERVENTION THREE:

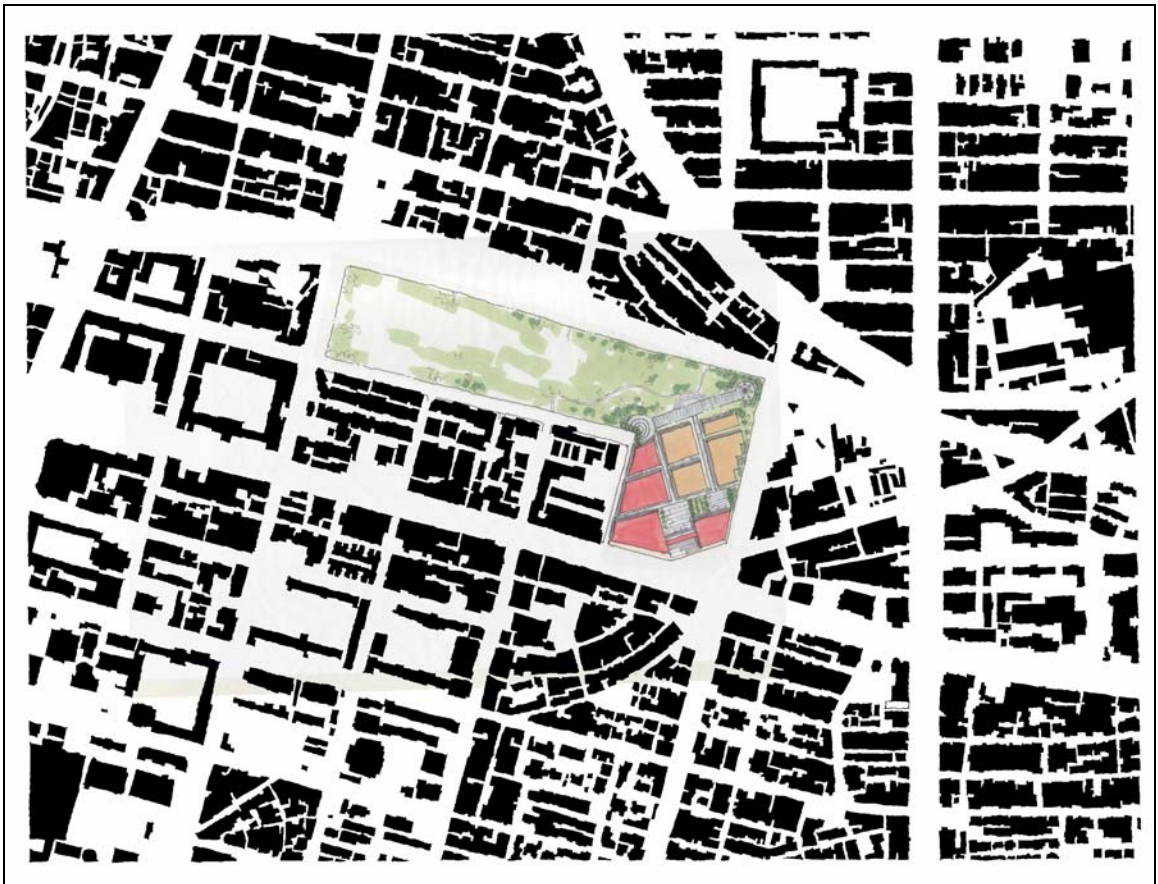


Fig.62 Site Intervention 3: Site Plan.



SITE INTERVENTION FOUR:



Fig.63 Site Intervention 4: Site Plan.

## **CHAPTER V: PROGRAM**

## **PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

### **Act I: Theater Facilities for Professional Use**

The program for professional use is divided into three categories: soft core, hard core, and combination. Each category facilitates an aspect of the making of theater. The soft core contains the mind, the intellectual and the intuition of theater making, the hard core contains the practical aspect of productions: techniques and technologies.

#### Soft Core:

##### **The Mind: Generation and Collaboration of Ideas**

It is to design spaces and services for activities range from thinking, discussing, exchanging, reading, writing, watching, and more others in the process of making theater.

The type of facilities is designed to serve spaces where generation and collaboration of ideas take place. Professionals come here to talk about and discuss theater. On the walls, there are flat screen panels showing video reproductions. In addition, a research library and video reproduction collects are offered with easy access.

#### Hard Core:

##### **The Hands: Techniques, Technologies, and Skills of Professional Practice**

This is to design spaces that house various technical facilities and practice studios. This

is where ideas are being tasted, experimented, and explored. Technical facilities range from scenery, lighting, sound, and costume shops to multimedia, recording, and photography are provided. Acting and dancing studios as well as rehearsal spaces are provided for a lively environment where actions take place. In addition, seminar rooms and class rooms are included for formal meetings and discussions.

#### Combination:

##### The Action and the Reaction: Performance and Audience

Finally, this is where the showcase of final productions where the action of performance and the reaction of the audience interacts. The various types of performing spaces include proscenium theater, black box theater, and traditional Chinese theater pavilion are to facilitate various needs.

#### **Act II: Administration, Promotion, and Management**

This program is designed to handle promotional activities related to theater and the usage and leasing of part of the facilities of the complex. Spaces include individual offices for administrators and group offices for staff and volunteer members. Other individual offices are also provided for other uses. Large and small meeting rooms are included, as well as a copy room.



### **Act III: Theater Services for Non-Professional Use**

In the consideration of promoting theater culture and activities, it is an important role of the complex to provide an environment as a whole, and support of learning and creating for anyone or group who are interested in the making of theater. Therefore, facilities and spaces of performance practice, and teaching, as well as meeting and studying are provided.

### **Act IV: Public Park and Plaza**

Public outdoor park and plaza offers both the city and the complex itself a breathing space and opportunities of multi-function activities. It is also a place where street performance takes place.

### **Act V: Security System**

As a public facility open to all perspective users, security and safety issues are being considered as having security check points at corners along the perimeter and security guards stationed through out the complex.

### **Act VI: Services and Supports**

Services and supports consider the mechanics, water, HVAC, and storage for general and specific use to theater production.

## **PROGRAM TABULATION**

### **I. Existing Buildings of Adaptive Reuse**

**7,500 SQM**

#### **Type I: Theater Functions**

##### **Attached Row Buildings:**

**2,800 sqm**

*Purpose –Exhibition Spaces*

##### **Main Function:**

Painting, sculpture, installation, digital art exhibits

Special events and/ or other related activities

##### **Services and Supports:**

Restrooms

Storage

Tool and work room: with water supply

Mechanical room

##### **Dark Plum Wine Building:**

**1,000 sqm**

*Purpose – Black Box Theater*

##### **Main Function:**

Black box theater performances

Live experimental performances

##### **Services and Supports:**

Restrooms

Storage

Tool and work room: with water supply

Mechanical room

**Packaging Building:**

**2,900 sqm**

***Purpose** – Visual Resources Library and viewing and reading area*

Activities:

Seating: seats and/ or table

Reading and Writing: seats and tables; research library

Discussing: various sizes of space with seats and tables

Viewing to Park: view corridor and windows to outdoor spaces

Listening Music: public broadcasting and/ or life performance

Public Viewing of Video Reproduction: flat screen panels on walls

Facilities:

Café: provide food and snack

Seating Area: table, chair, couch

Resource Library:

reading room, stacks and folio collection, special collection

digital reproduction collection

computer research catalog

Outdoor Access: visually and/ or physically

Speaker System

Flat Screen Panels

Services and Supports:

Kitchen

Storage

Restrooms

Mechanical room

**Brewing House:**

**3,100 sqm**

***Purpose** - Experiment and Practice Center of theater*

Main Function:

- Artists residences
- Scenery reuse and installation spaces
- Scenery studio: professional/ non-professional use
- Lighting studio: professional/ non-professional use
- Sound studio: professional/ non-professional use
- Costume studio: professional/ non-professional use
- Multimedia : professional/ non-professional use

**Services and Supports:**

- Restrooms
- Storage
- Mechanical room

**Type II: Administration and Community Functions**

**Previous Administration Building:**

**1,200 sqm**

***Purpose** –Theater workshop for kids and young adults*

**Main Function:**

- Rehearsal studios
- Activity rooms

**Services and Supports:**

- Restrooms
- Storage
- Tool and work room: with water supply
- Mechanical room

**Tower:**

**340 sqm**

***Purpose** – Administration and Main office*

**Main Function:**

- Administration Offices
- Large Conference Rooms
- Small Meeting Rooms
- Information Desk
- Reception Area



Gift Shop  
Meeting Room  
Small Kitchen Facility  
Offices

Services and Supports:

Restrooms  
Storage  
Tool and Work Room: with water supply  
Mechanical Room

**Fruit Wine Building:**

**360 sqm**

*Purpose – Community Theater Workshop (Non-Professional)*

Main Function:

Performance Space  
Rehearsal Studio

Services and Supports:

Restrooms  
Storage  
Tool and Work Room: with water supply  
Mechanical Room

**Special Exhibit House:**

**260 sqm**

*Purpose - Special Exhibits*

Main Function:

Special Exhibit Space/ Gallery

Services and Supports:

Restrooms  
Storage  
Tool and Work Room: with water supply  
Mechanical Room

**Security Office:**

**83 sqm**

*Purpose - Guard and Security Office*

Main Function:

Monitoring and Security Control

Services and Supports:

Restrooms

Storage

Mechanical Room

**II. New Theater:**

**5,030 SQM**

**Huashan Theater:**

**4,100 sqm**

*Purpose: A 650 Seats Proscenium Theater and a 500 Seats Black Box Theater*

Front of House and Public Spaces

Box office pavilion	10 sqm
Lobby of both levels and foyer area @ 1.2 sqm/ seat	1500 sqm
Coatroom (320 coats)	5 sqm
Office, storage, and usher's locker room	40 sqm
Public restroom @ 1 fxtr/ 30 seats & @ 4 sqm/ fxtr	80 sqm
Bar refreshment area and storage	200 sqm
Cafe and kitchen	800 sqm

Performance Spaces

Auditorium of 650 seats	1000 sqm
Stage	300 sqm
Orchestra pit @ 1.5 sqm/ seat	49 sqm
Trap room	100 sqm
Counter weight pit	10 sqm
Control room	
Dimmer space	15 sqm
Audio rack space	8 sqm
Lighting control booth	10 sqm
Sound control booth	10 sqm
Projection booth	10 sqm
Sound mix position in auditorium	10 sqm
Broadcast announce booth	5 sqm
Follow spot booth	20 sqm

### Backstage and Support Spaces

Dressing rooms	
7 Private	7x 12 sqm
2 Small group	2 x 20 sqm
3 Large group	3x 50 sqm
Green rooms x 2	2 x 30 sqm
Wardrobe storage and laundry	70 sqm
Wig and make-up storage and work room	8 sqm
Valuable prop storage	8 sqm
Offices	32 sqm
Performers lounge	25 sqm
Locker, toilet, and shower	60 sqm
Scene shop	150 sqm
Prop shop	50 sqm
Loading area and docking area	60 sqm
Garbage and dumpster	10 sqm
Storage	120 sqm
Mech.	1000 sqm

### Black Box Theater

Box office and sales area	10 sqm
Lobby	30 sqm
Performance space	650 sqm

## **Chinese Theater Pavilion**

**930 sqm**

*Purpose: Promote and Showcase Traditional Chinese Theater Art*

### Main Function:

Traditional Chinese Opera and Other Traditional Performance

### Secondary Function:

Tea House and kitchen

### Services and Supports:

Electrical Outlet and Water Faucet

## **III. Outdoor Open Spaces:**

*Purpose: Park and Plaza*

Main Function:

Outdoor Plaza

Outdoor Green Park

Arts Avenue

Main Entry Plaza

Grand Stair

Services and Supports:

Electrical Outlet and Water Faucet

**IV. Total Program Tabulation:**

**12,530 SQ METER**

Most of the program will remain in a master planning level. The exception is the new theater, Huashan theater, which will be developed in detail.



## **CHAPTER VI: DESIGN STRATEGY**

**SCHEME A:**

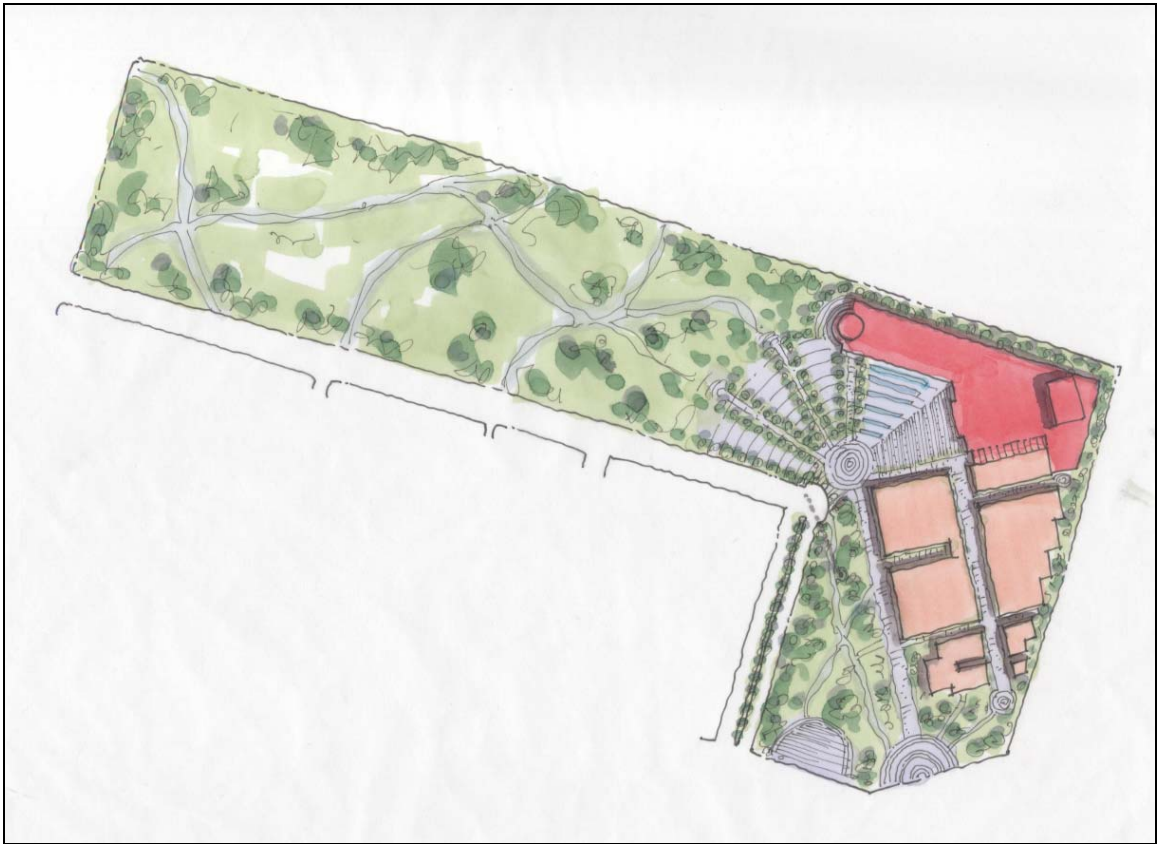


Fig.64 Scheme A: Site Plan



Fig.65 Scheme A: Axon.



Fig.66 Scheme A: Aerial Perspective.

**SCHEME B:**

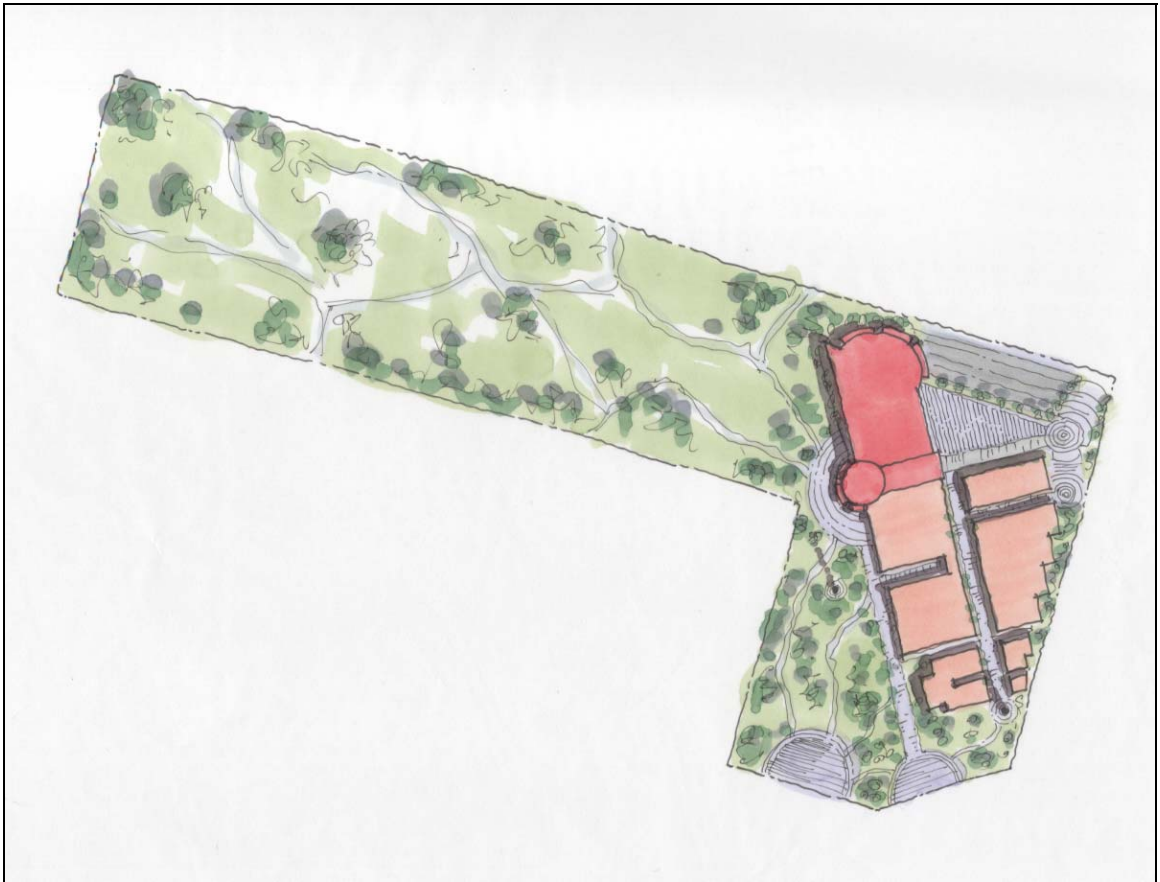


Fig.67 Scheme B: Site Plan.



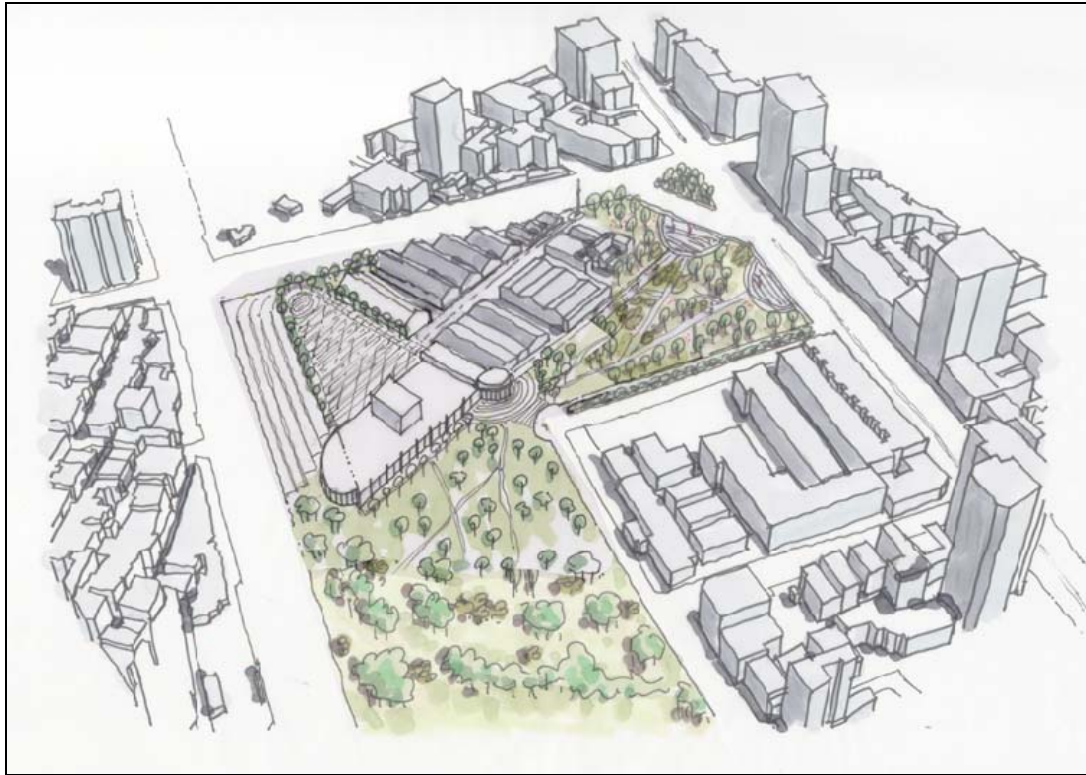


Fig.68 Scheme B: Axon.



Fig.69 Scheme B: Aerial Perspective.

**SCHEME C:**



Fig.70 Scheme C: Site Plan.

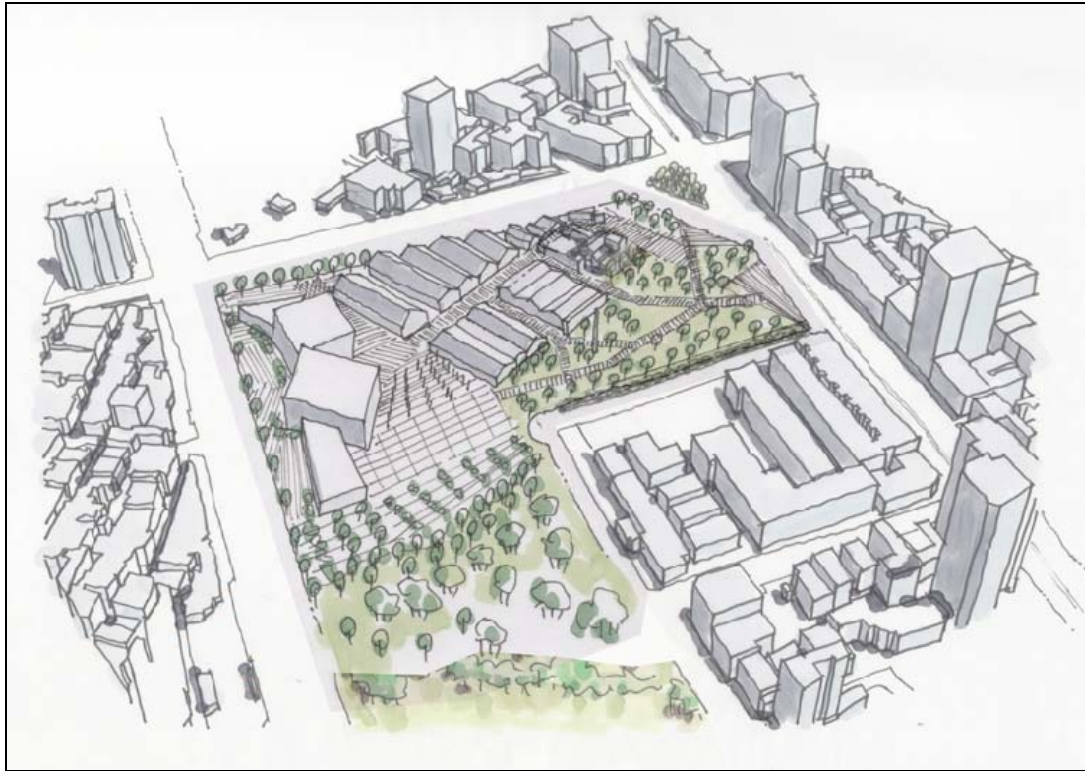


Fig.71 Scheme C: Axon.



Fig.72 Scheme C: Aerial Perspective.



**SCHEME D:**

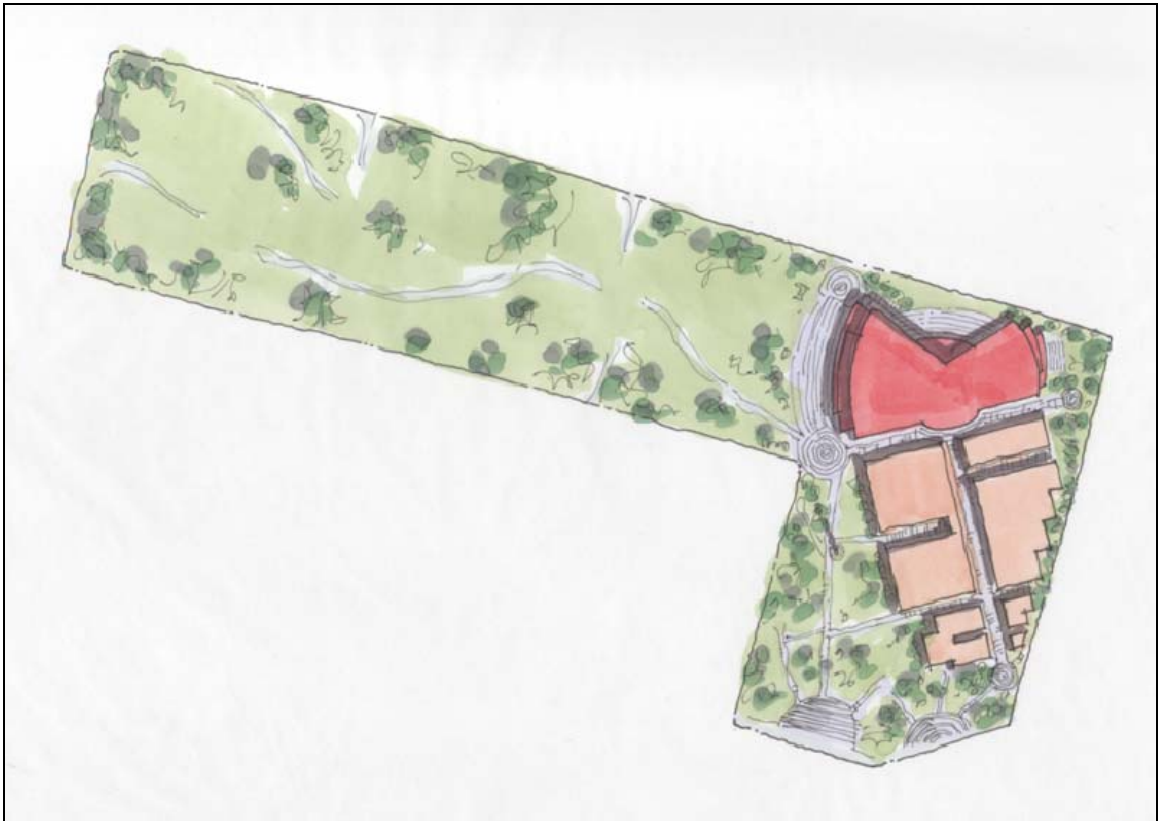


Fig.73 Scheme D: Site Plan.





Fig.74 Scheme D: Axon.



Fig.75 Scheme D: Aerial Perspective.

## **OVERALL GOALS AND APPROACH**

### **Goals**

Goal I: Promote performing arts related activities and its awareness to the general public.

Goal II: Preserve and reuse existing physical building structures.

Goal III: Preserve and save the aging characters of the spaces.

### **Approaches**

#### General Approach:

1. Design and maintain an open green space on the existing open field.
2. Gentrify surrounding neighborhoods starting with streetscape elements. For example, sidewalk, street lights, and vegetation.
3. Local Accessibilities: Since public transportation is abundant with subway and buses within 3 to 5 minutes walk, it is necessary to better bringing people onto the site. Therefore, design easy access to the facilities and adding necessary traffic lights for pedestrian crossing become important to the project.

4. Preserve and reuse existing buildings for spaces that satisfied the program and needs.
5. Enhance the existing character of the buildings or its conditions by programs and building additions.
6. Preserve existing exterior wall surfaces under safety considerations.

## **SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND ISSUES**

### **General Conditions:**

Techniques and methods of preserving old concrete buildings has been a design issue since there is very less research and documentation resources of this kind in Taiwan. There are two major concerns of the current conditions of the buildings and the site. One is the physical structure that needs to be restored; second is the character of the space that needs to be saved. All buildings are identical in construction methods. They are concrete walls and truss roofs with ceramic roofing.

**Issues:**

Issue I: Building facades and exterior and interior wall surfaces are seriously damaged.

Problems of the damages: Chippies, cracking, molt, and attached living trees.

Issue II: Unstable and/ or fallen structures.

Problems of the structures: damaged or fallen roofs and unstable walls.

Issue III: Current renovation to the facades has taken away the aging character of the place.

Problems to the stolen character: Current renovation to the exterior walls is giving them a new surface which is probably designed in a way close to its original look. However the character and the quality of aging have been taken away entirely. The uniqueness and preciousness of this place that initially attracts artists' attention is based on the aging quality of the space. The aging surfaces of the space trigger ideas, thoughts, and even memories. These elements satisfy the need and thirst of the artists and later the performers. It is important to preserve not only the physical environment but also the spirit of the space and the stories of the place.



Fig.76 Image of damages



## **CHAPTER VII: CONCLUSIONS**

**SITE:**

HUASHAN THEATER CENTER



Fig.77 Site Axon

PROPOSED SITE MASTER PLAN:



Fig.78 Site master plan

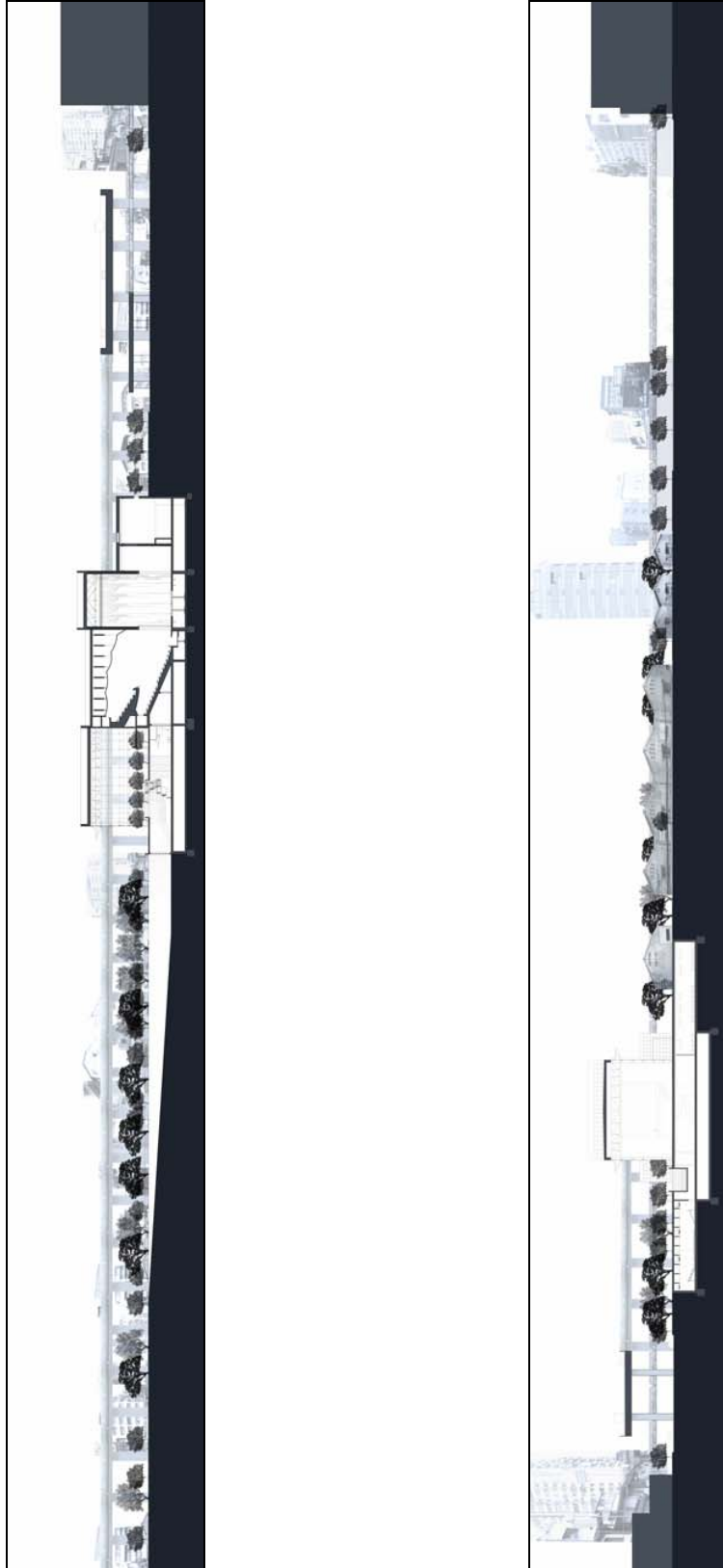


Fig.79 Site sections.Top: east-west section; Bottom: north-south section



SITE AERIAL PERSPECTIVES:

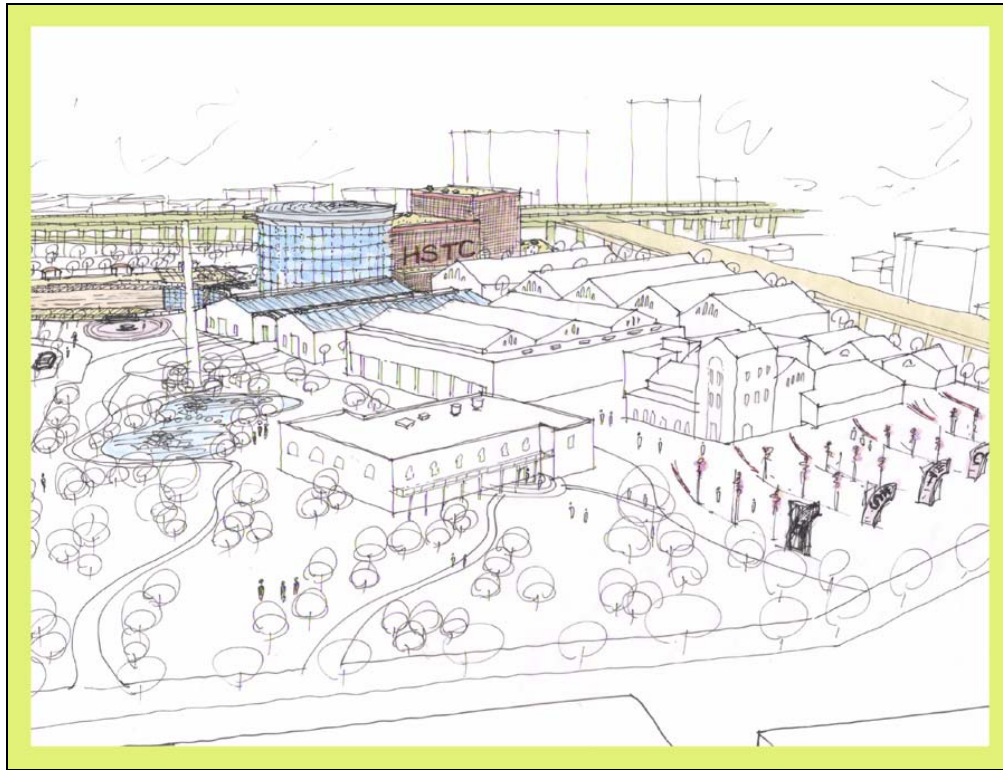


Fig.80 Site aerial perspective: view from south-west corner.

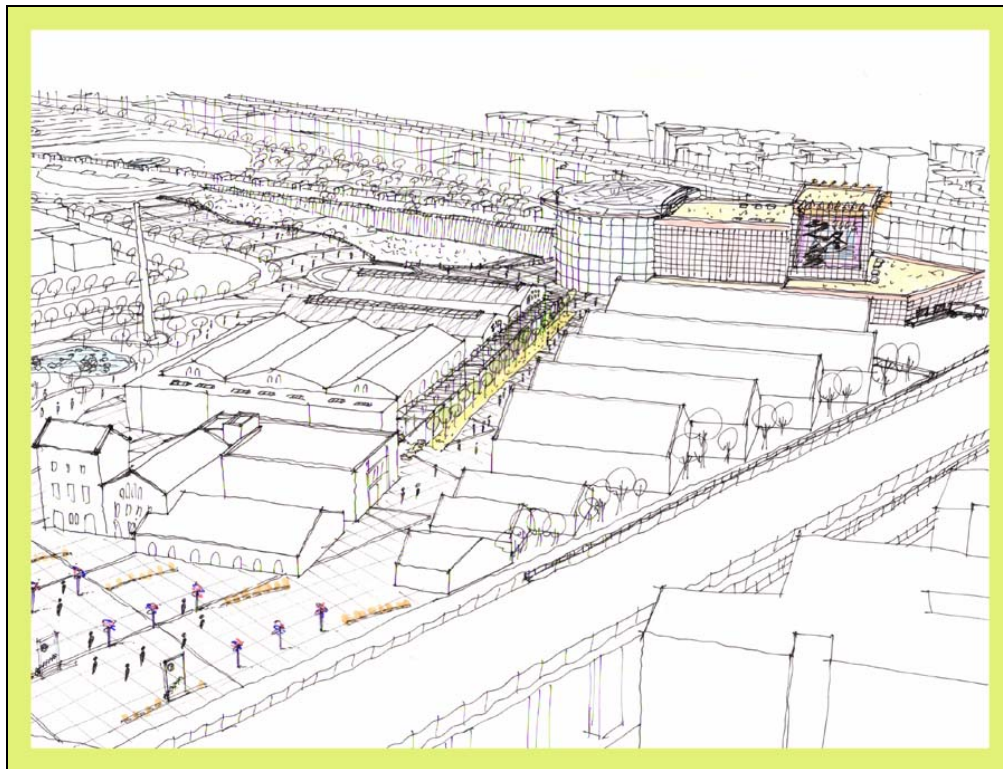


Fig.81 Site aerial perspective: view from south-east corner.



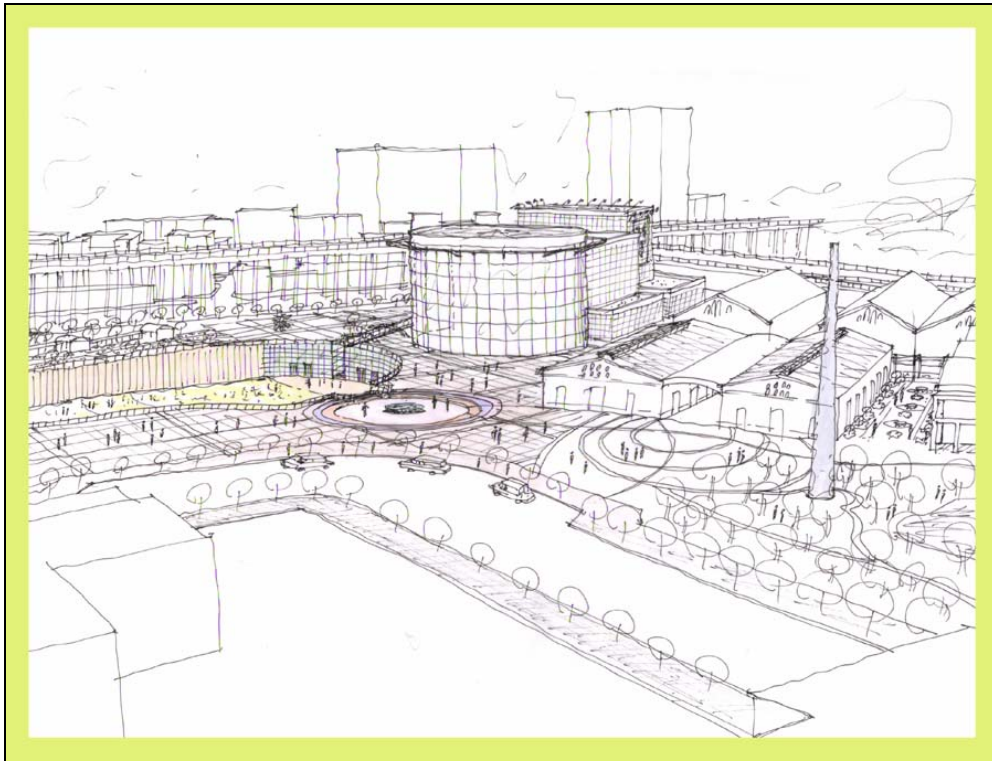


Fig.82 Site aerial perspective: view from west edge.

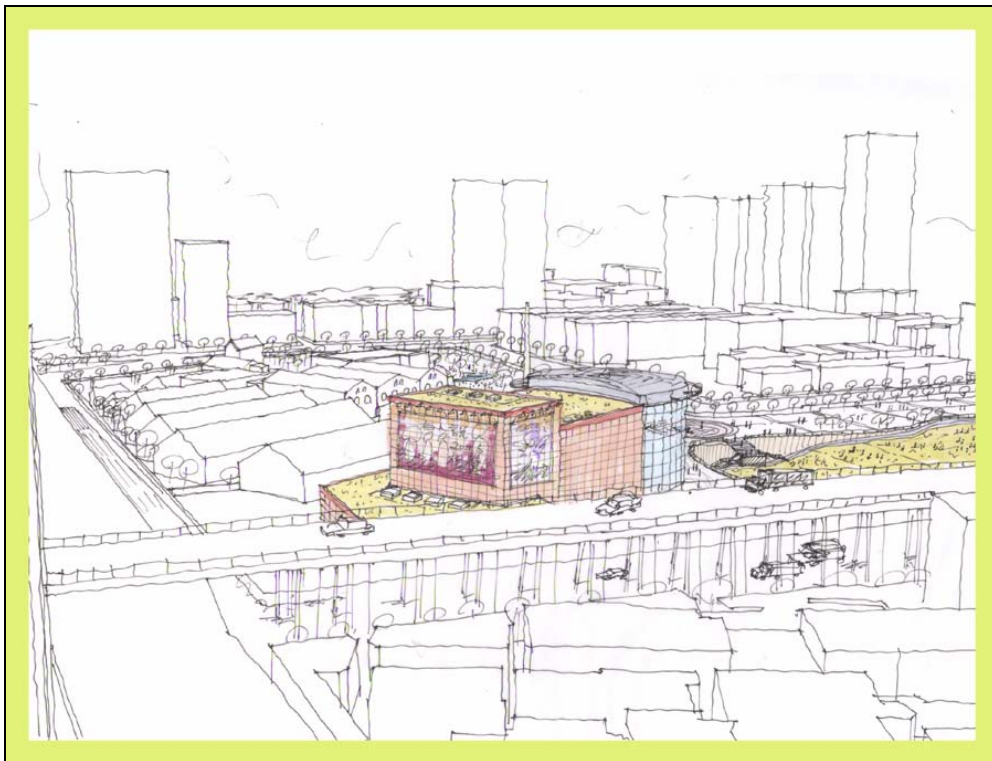


Fig.83 Site aerial perspective: view from north-east corner over the highway.

MAIN VIEWS:



Fig.84 Main entry perspective



Fig.85 Drop-off point perspective





Fig.86 Arts avenue perspective

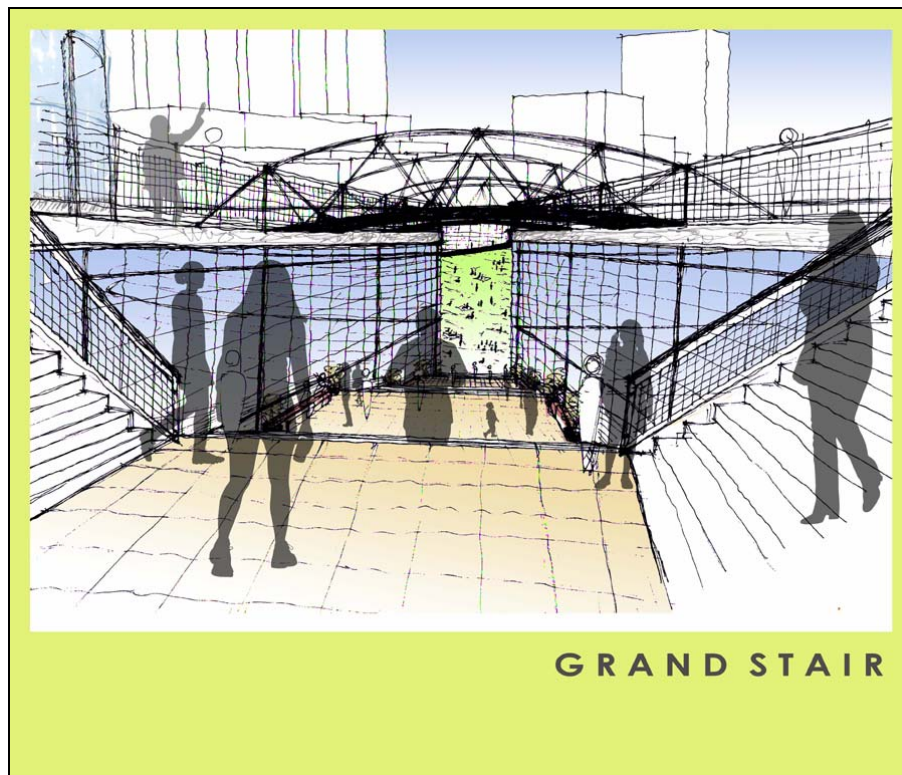


Fig.87 Grand stair perspective

## WALK THROUGH SEQUENCE:

### Sequence A:



Fig.88 Sequence A index map



Fig.89 Sequence A-1

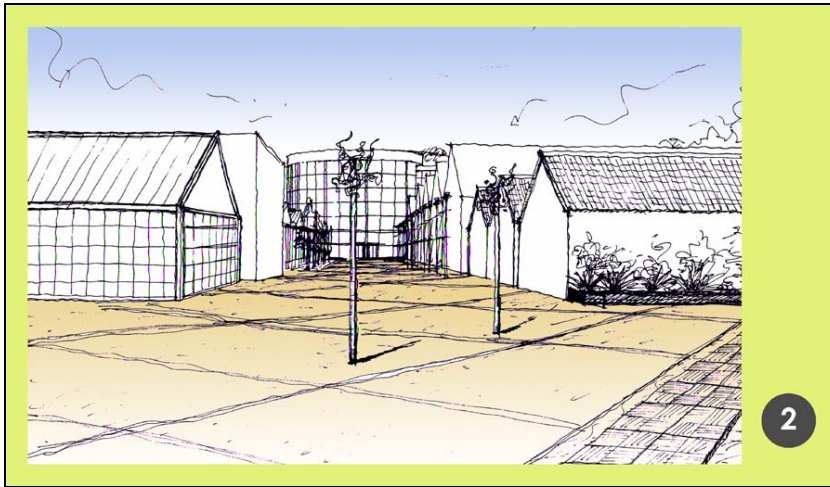


Fig.90 Sequence A-2

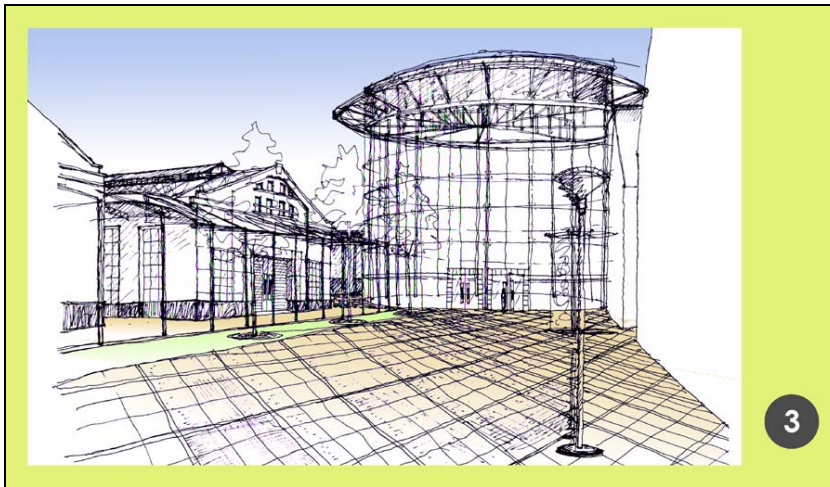


Fig.91 Sequence A-3

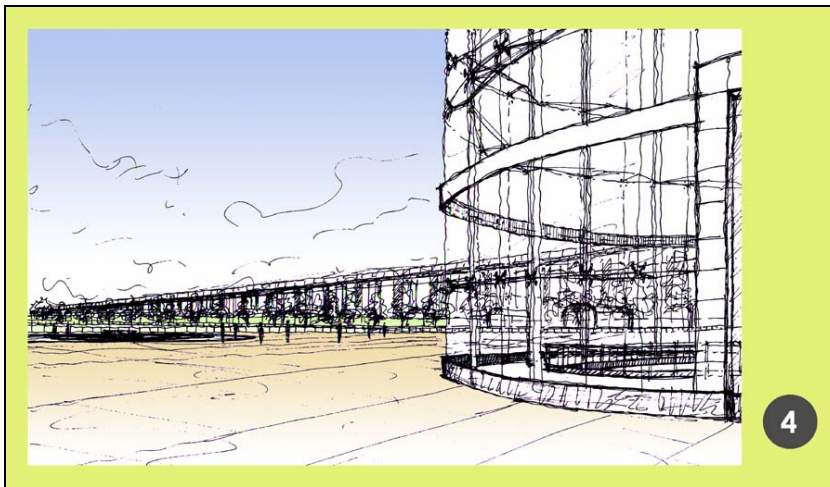


Fig.92 Sequence A-4



Sequence B:



Fig.93 Sequence B index map



Fig.94 Sequence B-1

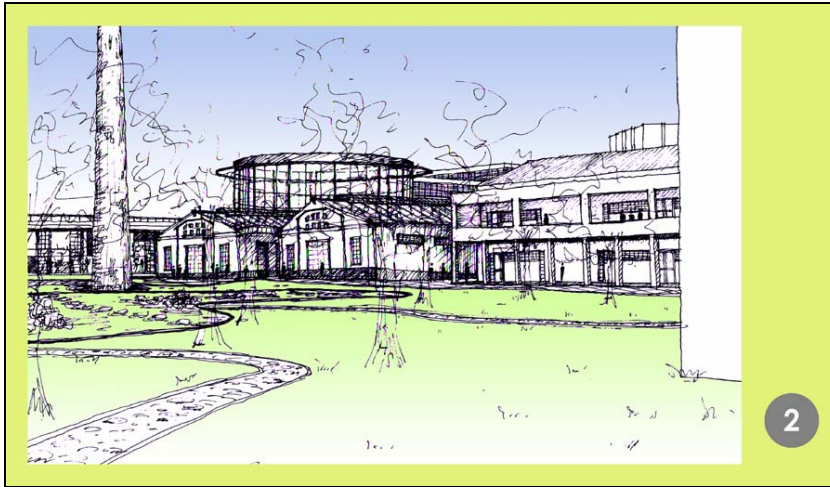


Fig.95 Sequence B-2

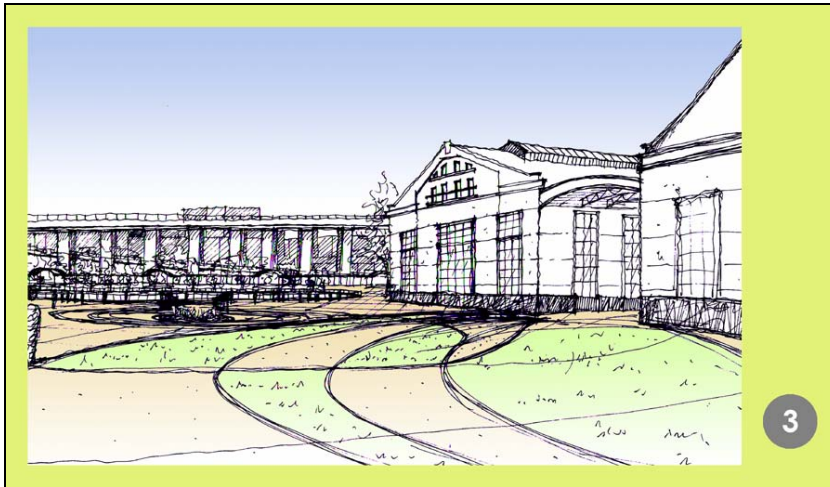


Fig.96 Sequence B-3

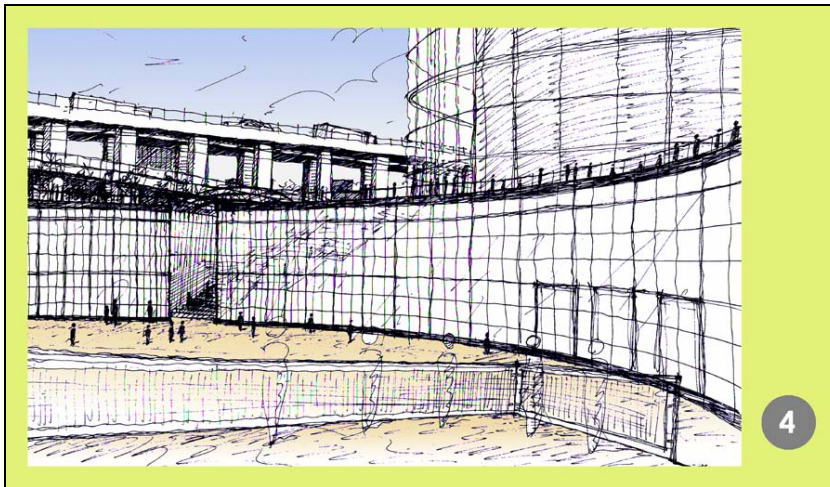


Fig.97 Sequence B-4

Sequence C:



Fig.98 Sequence C index map

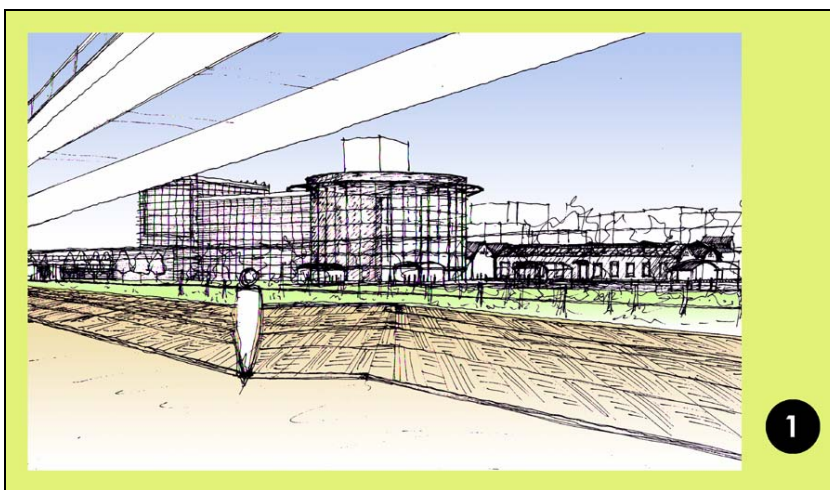


Fig.99 Sequence C-1



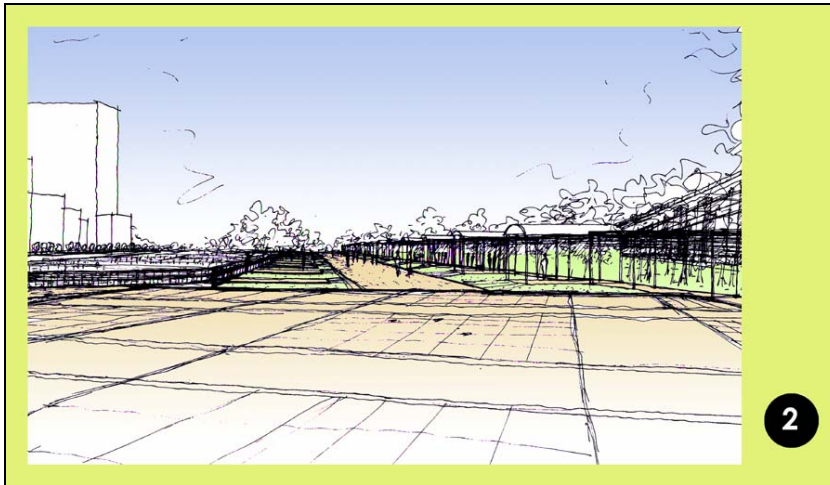


Fig.100 Sequence C-2

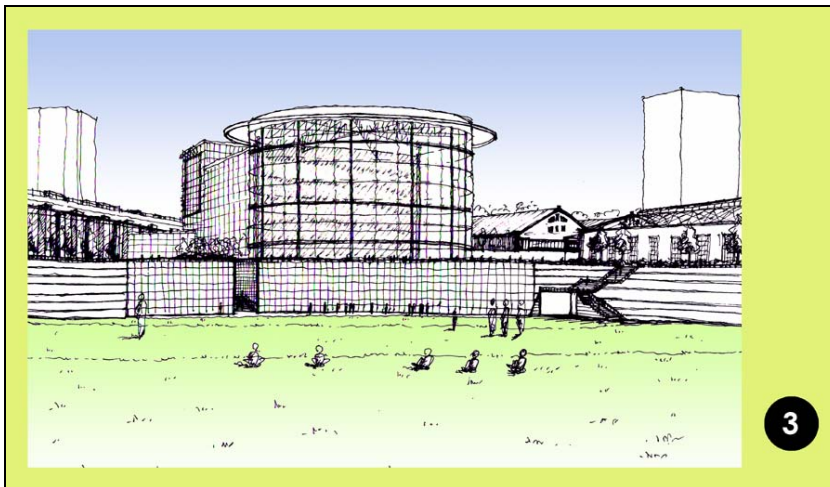


Fig.101 Sequence C-3

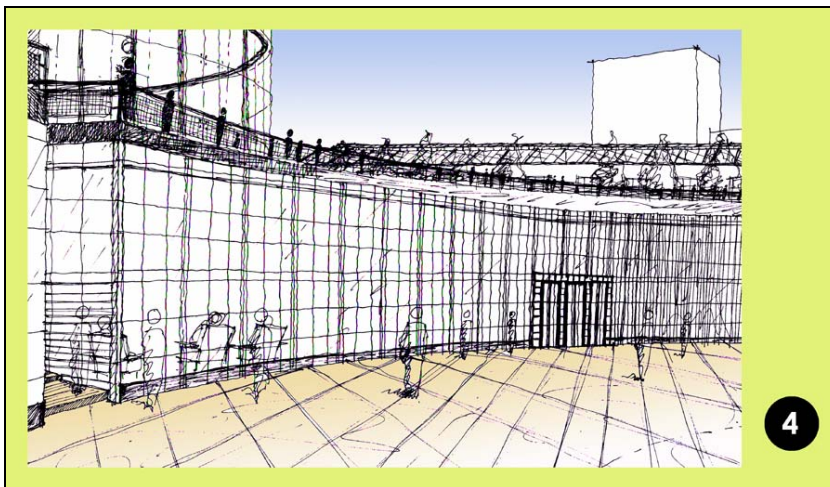


Fig.102 Sequence C-4

**BUILDING:**

HUASHAN THEATER

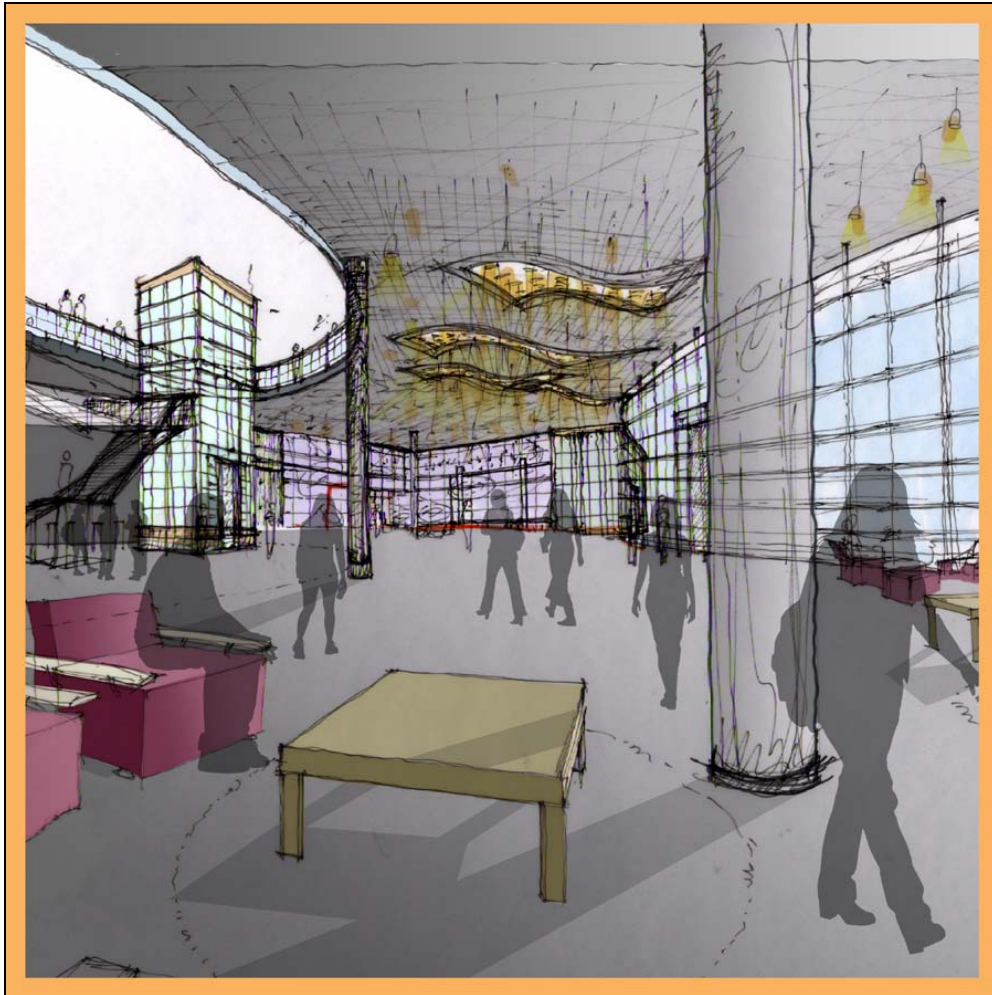


Fig.103 Lower level lobby perspective



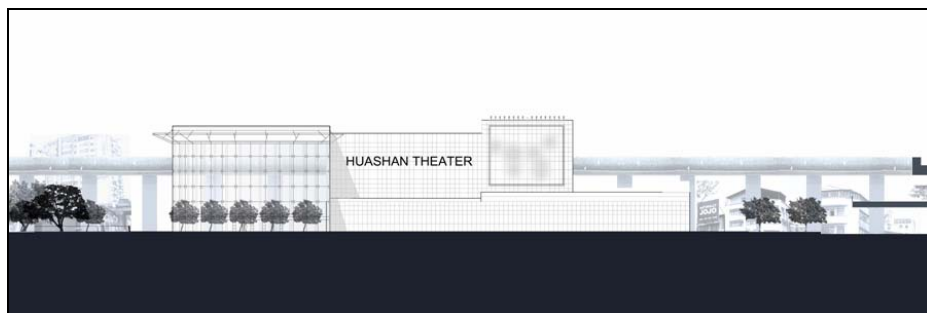


Fig.104 South elevation

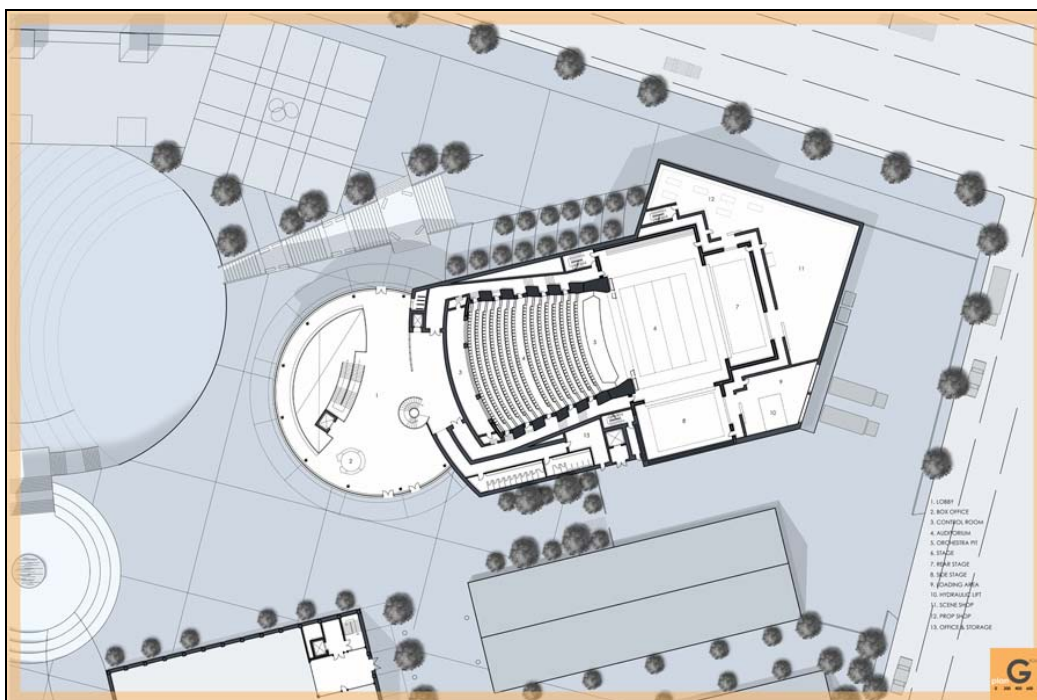


Fig.105 Ground floor plan

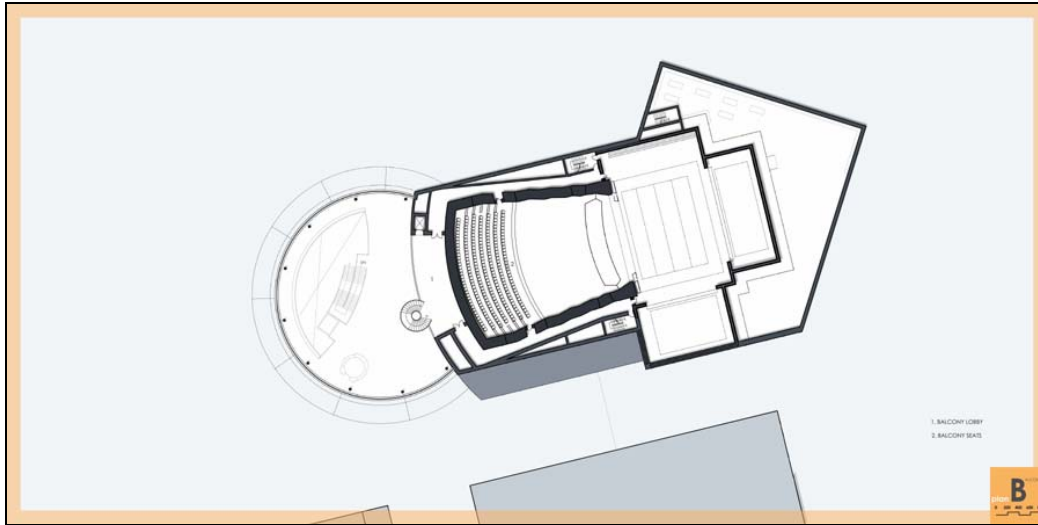


Fig.106 Balcony floor plan

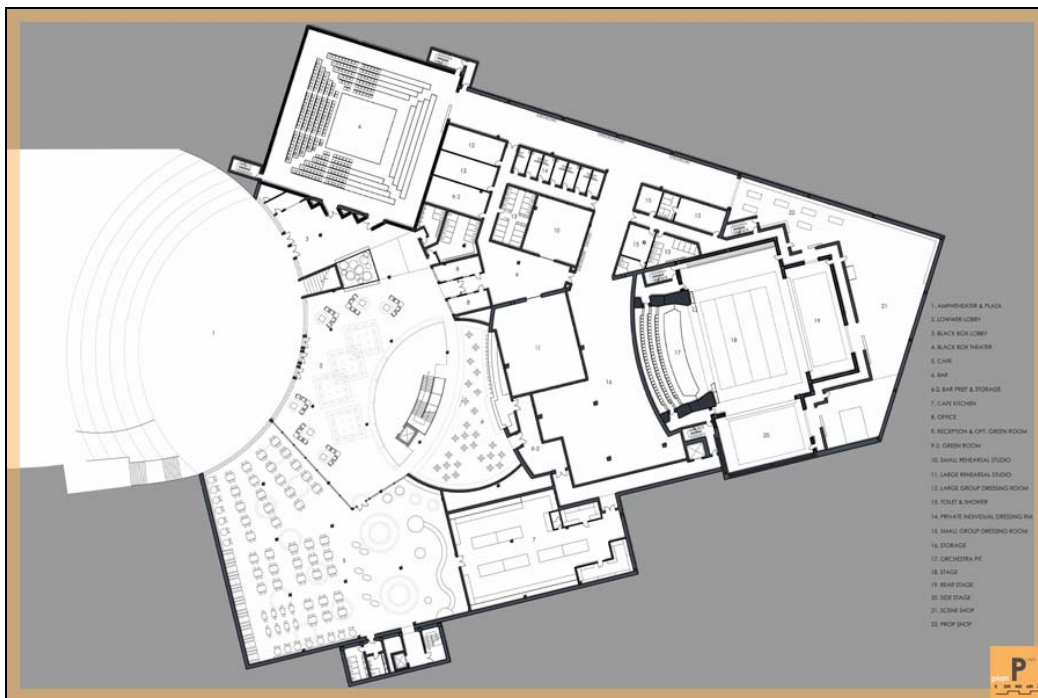


Fig.107 Lower level floor plan

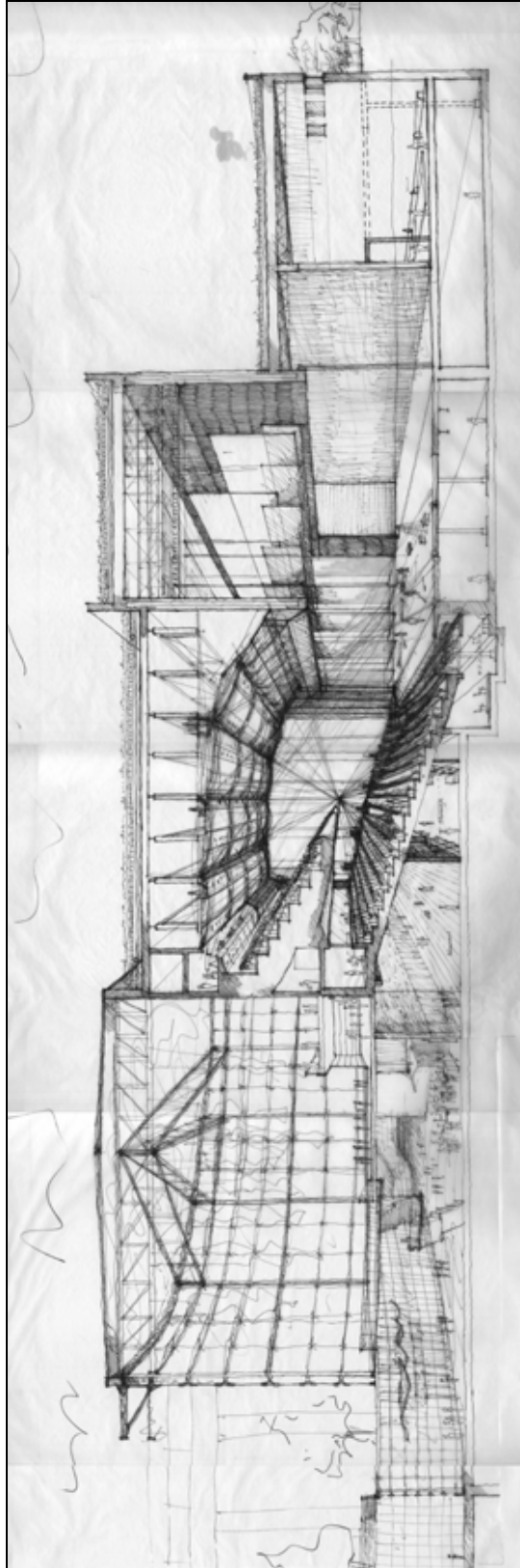
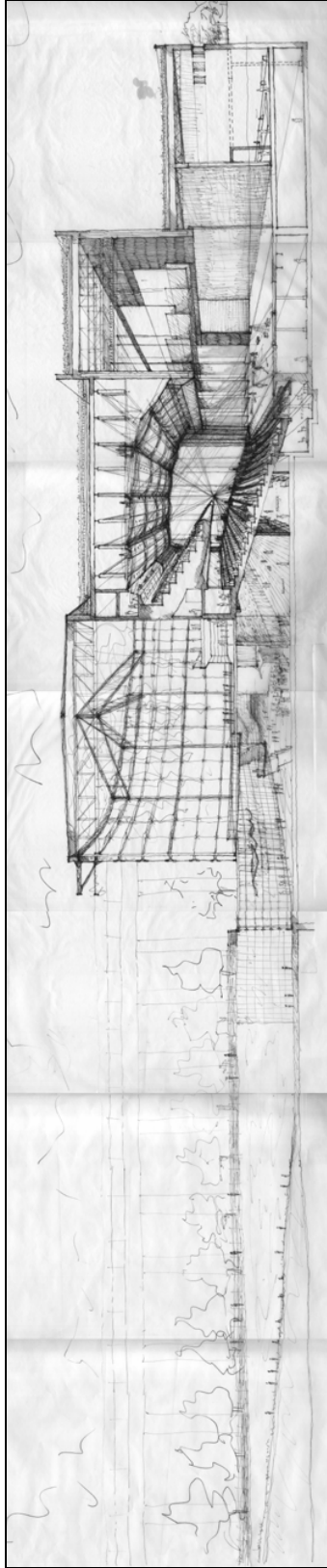


Fig.108 Section perspective and detail

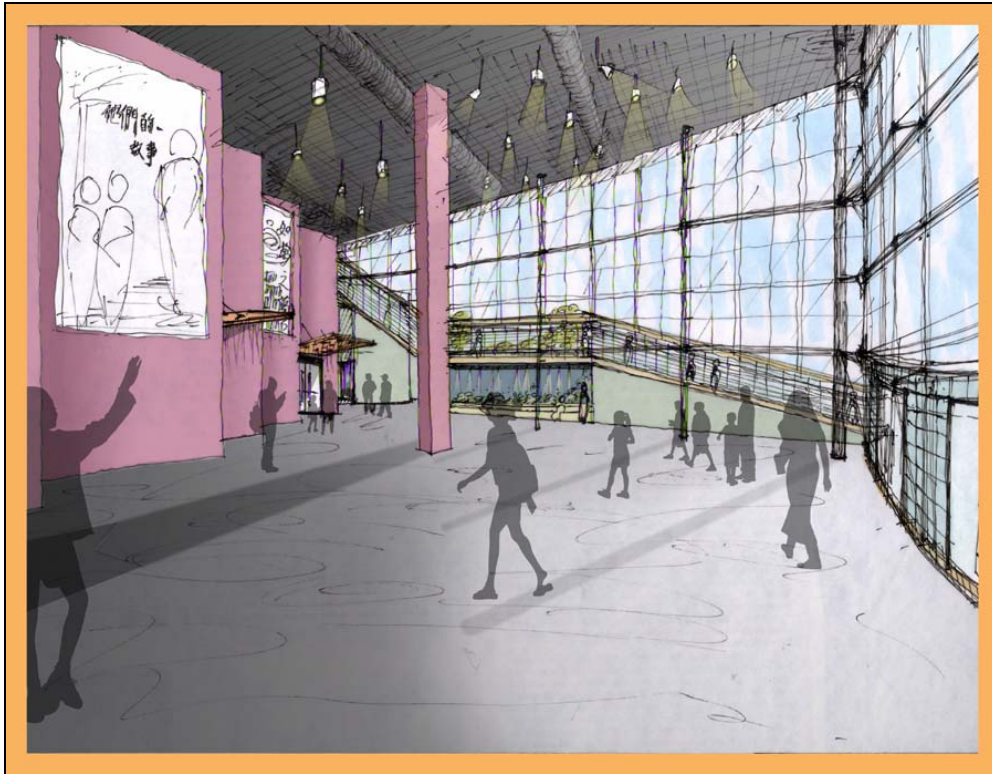


Fig.109 Black box lobby perspective

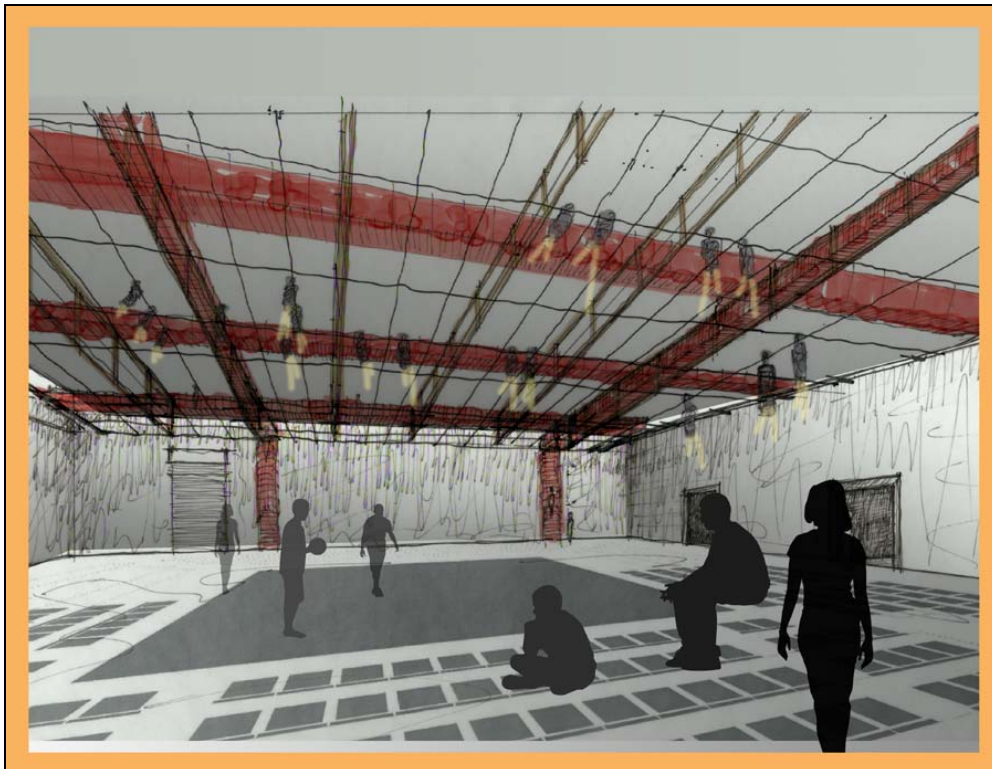


Fig.110 Black box interior perspective



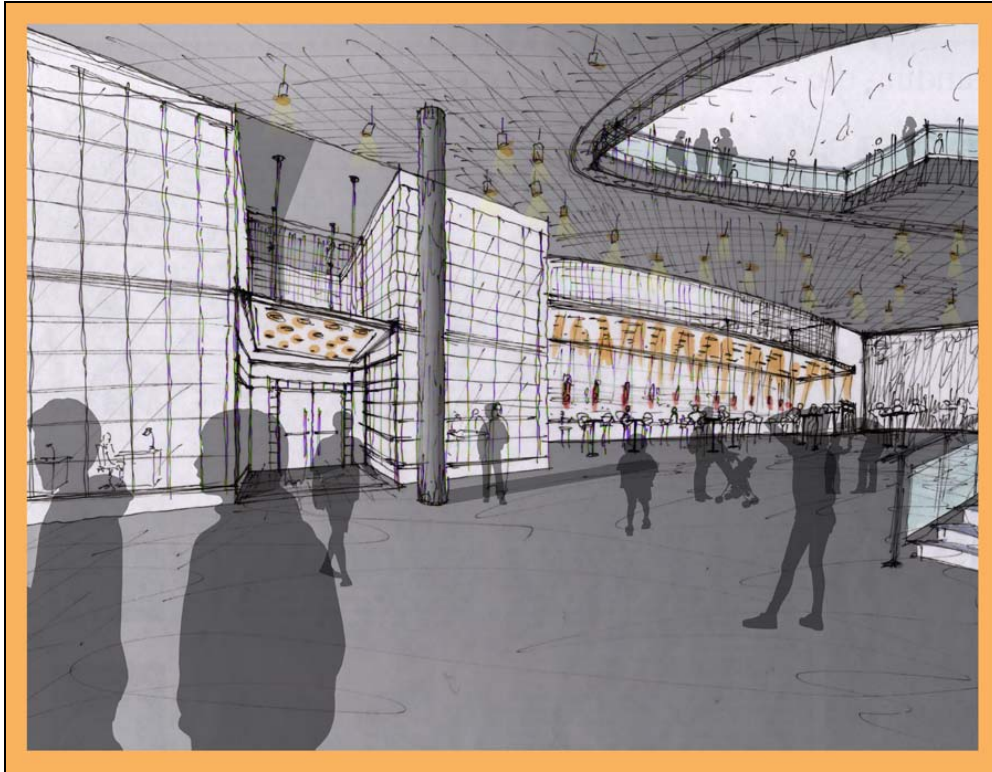


Fig.111 Office and bar perspective



Fig.112 Café perspective

**REUSE:**

PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION PLAN:

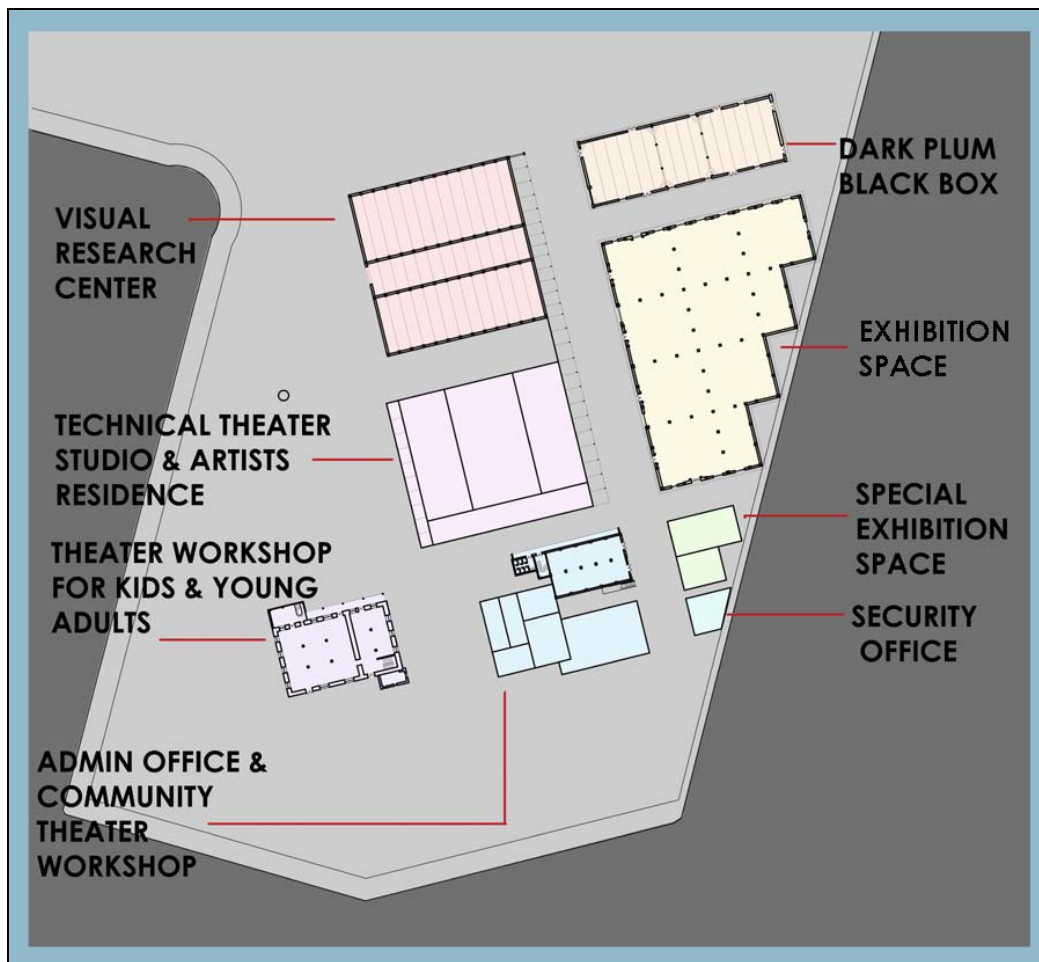


Fig.113 Adaptive reuse: new program distribution plan.

## REUSE SAMPLE 1: TOWER

**Original use:** Main office and reception hall

**New use:** Administration office and community theater workshop



Fig.114 Tower: Admin office and community theater workshop.

## REUSE SAMPLE 2: ATTACHED ROW BUILDING

**Original use:** Factory

**New use:** Exhibition spaces



Fig.115 Attached row building: Exhibition space.



### REUSE SAMPLE 3: BREWING HOUSE

**Original use:** Brewing

**New use:** Artists residences and technical studios



Fig.116 Brewing house: Technical theater studio spaces and artists' residences.

#### REUSE SAMPLE 4: DARK PLUM WINE BUILDING

**Original use:** Dark plum wine making

**New use:** Black box theater

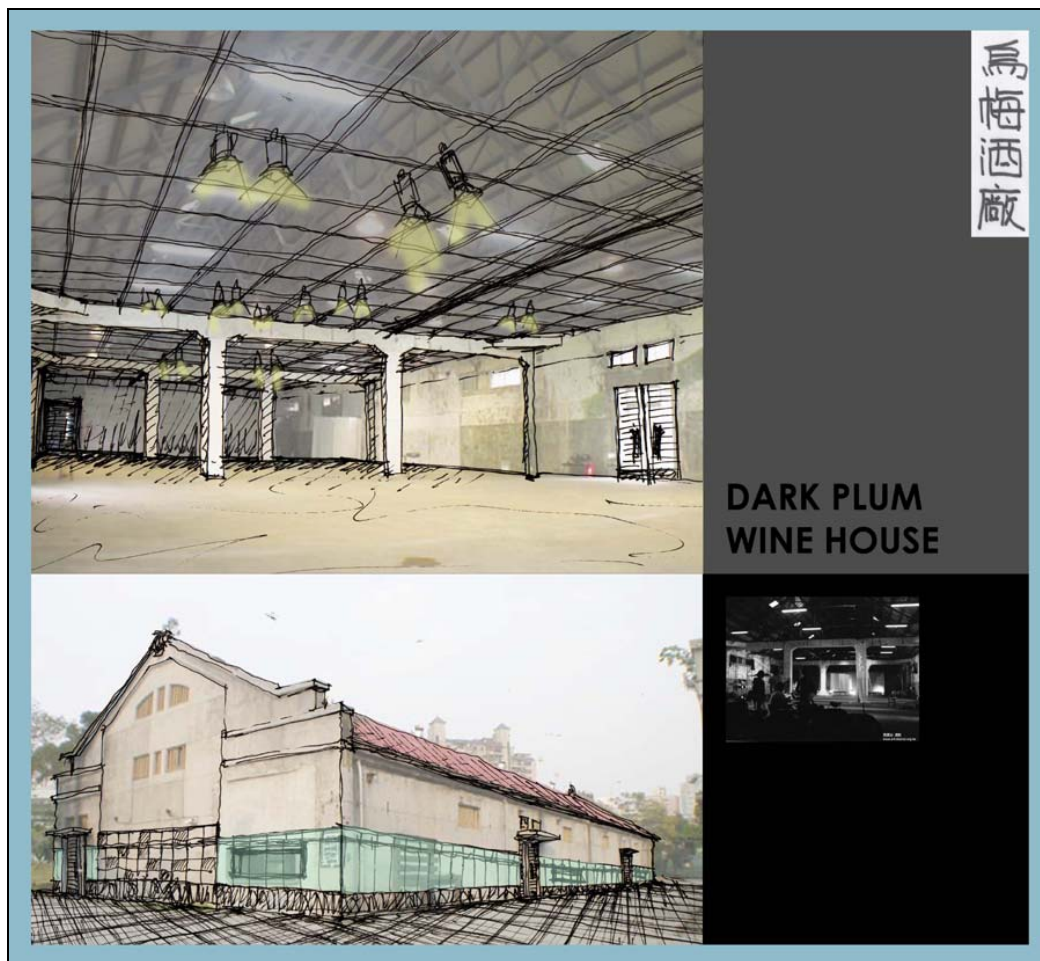


Fig.117 Dark plum wine building: Dark Plum Wine Black Box Theater.

## REUSE SAMPLE 5: PACKAGING BUILDING

**Original use:** Packaging

**New use:** Visual resources library and reading and viewing spaces

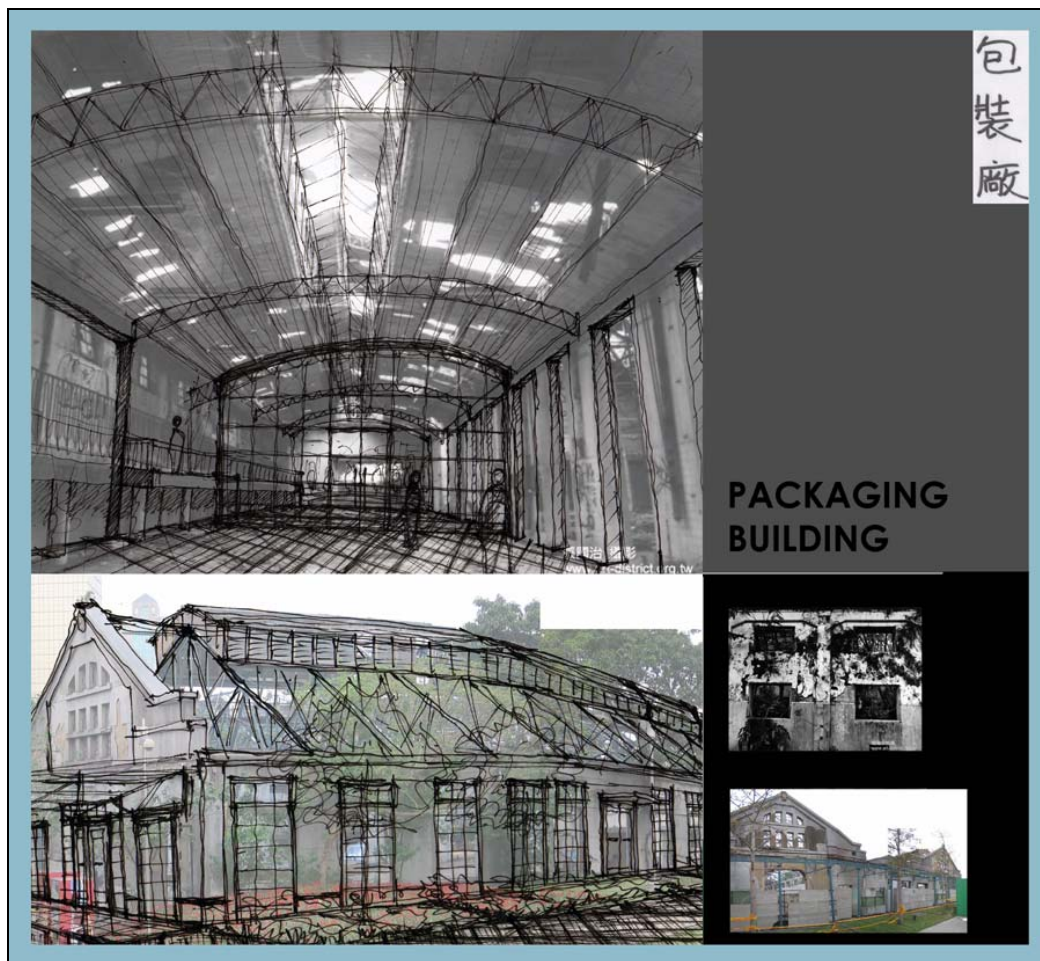


Fig.118 Packaging building: Visual resource building

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